FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 088 *6 May 1982*

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PRAVDA'S ZHUKOV ASSESSES ANTIWAR MOVEMENT

PM051405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 82 p 4

[Article by Yu. Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace: "The Peoples' Will for Peace" -- capitalized passages printed in boldface type]

[Text] The storm wave of "Easter peace marches" which recently rolled along the roads of many West European and U.S. cities gave a very expressive reminder that the irresistible growth of the struggle against nuclear madness has become an important political factor.

Taking advantage of the holidays, hundreds of thousands of people demonstrated their indomitable will for peace. (In the FRG alone, nearly 500,000 people participated in the 3-day demonstrations.) And this is just the beginning of the peoples' spring and summer peace offensive! Still to come are mass nationwide protest actions which, as New York TIMES commentator Reston predicts, await President Reagan in June when he will turn up in Bonn to participate in a NATO session. Peace-loving forces are preparing broad demonstrations in New York for the occasion of the second UN General Assembly special mission on disarmament.

The unprecedented display of determination by the very broad popular masses to stop at all costs the preparation for war which is being cold-bloodedly planned and organized by the Pentagon and NATO is a characteristic of the new stage of the struggle now getting under way to save humanity from nuclear death. And although Washington, with increasing fury, is conducting its propaganda about the imaginary "Soviet threat" which allegedly compels the United States and its allies to conduct a race involving nuclear and other means of mass destruction, the masses, now aroused, are not letting themselves be fooled. What are the slogans inscribed on thousands of placards now being carried by demonstrators, as we see each evening on television? Let us read through them:

-- WE WILL NOT BE AMERICA'S GUINEA PIGS!

-- REAGAN, TAKE YOUR MISSILES OUT OF EUROPE!

-- GIVE US WORK, NOT BOMBS!

-- BETTER ACTIVE TODAY THAN RADIOACTIVE TOMORROW!

Truly moving and disturbing was the inscription on a placard attached to a child's stroller being pushed along the road by a young mother from Norway who was participating in a peace march: "IF THE NEUTRON BOMB EXPLODES, THIS STROLLER MAY REMAIN INTACT BUT MY SON WILL DIE. THIS CANNOT BE ALLOWED. THAT IS WHY I AM HERE"...

Even quite recently, U.S. and NATO leaders, who have shamelessly intensified the fatally dangerous nuclear arms race and have openly expatiated on "limited nuclear war," "nuclear warning shots and a nuclear first strike," felt they could ignore the peace champions' movement. Then, sensing that the movement was expanding, they tried to discredit it -- they began shouting that these were the intrigues of the "Kremlin's paid agents."

"All this was organized by the so-called WPC which has been bought and is financed by the Soviet Union," U.S. President Reagan cynically stated on 25 December last year.

This slanderous statement caused an outburst of indignation among participants in the anti-war demonstrations. "He is talking nonsense," was how A. Sullivan, representative of the pacifist "American Friends Service Committee," responded to the U.S. President's comment. "His statements prove he knows nothing about the peace-loving forces' movement." "President Reagan underestimates the power and scale of the movement of those opposed to nuclear arms," Herbert Scoville, a well-known American figure who heads the Arms Control Association, said. Many other figures also spoke in this spirit.

The antiwar movement's tempestuous growth has forced Washington's leaders to hastily reexamine their propaganda positions. Having changed course sharply they have begun to flirt with the politically inexperienced participants in the mass antiwar demonstrations and are trying to set their pacifist wing against the movement united around the WPC and direct it into an anti-Soviet channel.

Here, for example, is what Eugene Rostow, now head of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, has said: "Sensible people fear RUSSIAN might. RUSSIAN missiles, RUSSIAN bombs, but not ours (?). Fear of the RUSSIANS has surfaced from deep in the heart to the skin. Gooseflesh is showing. These are quite understandable feelings. They can be easily forgiven, especially among the Germans."

In a 19 April radio address to the country, the U.S. President himself spoke in the same spirit. He stated: "In reply to those who protest against nuclear war, I can only say one thing: I am with you." And then he attacked the USSR, trying to convince his listeners, despite well-known facts, that the United States is struggling for disarmament and is even unilaterally reducing its armed forces while the Soviet Union...is stepping up the arms race.

The facts indicate that this new and, let us add, very clumsy turn in U.S. propaganda has not given the U.S. administration the desired result: The struggle against nuclear arms accelerated by the Pentagon and NATO has not only slackened but, on the contrary, has intensified.

As the New York TIMES has reported, in California over 500,000 people have already signed an appeal which calls for a ban on the production, testing and use of nuclear weapons. In meetings of electors in 143 cities in Vermont, resolutions were adopted which call on the state legislature to send to the U.S. Congress and to the President a petition demanding a nuclear arms race freeze where the inhabitants of only 18 cities supported the Reagan administration's policy.

In 40 states in the country, signatures are being collected for a demand to hold a nationwide referendum in support of "freezing" nuclear weapons. Enough votes have already been collected in nine states to ask for such a referendum.

The antiwar movement is becoming increasingly broad and powerful in Western Europe, particularly in the FRG which, as Britain's conservative FINANCIAL TIMES has noted, has now "been turned into a diabolical storehouse of nuclear arms" -- it is there that a considerable part of the U.S. nuclear arms are located.

The struggle against the arms race is growing tumultuously in Britain. I shall quote just one example. After the city authorities of Manchester declared that city and the adjacent region a "nuclear-free zone" in November 1980, such decisions were taken by the local authorities in 140 cities in which nearly 60 percent of Britain's population lives. Mrs Thatcher's government ignores these decisions but their moral and psychological significance is indisputable.

Much could be said about the diverse, interesting and effective actions of the peace-loving forces of Japan, the Netherlands, France, Norway, Denmark and other countries.

In this situation the opponents of detente thought up a new maneuver aimed at stopping the upsurge of the antiwar struggle. It was not possible to destroy this movement, they reasoned. Well then, it is necessary to try to split it and weaken it all the more acutely. Since there is a great number of new people participating in the present mass antinuclear actions and primarily young people lacking political experience and who are occasionally fooled by anti-Soviet propaganda, the following scrap of an idea is being tossed to them: Generally speaking, the peace struggle is a good cause but if you try to cooperate in this struggle with the "East" you risk becoming an unwitting instrument in communist hands...

On 15 April, Britain's REUTERS reported that the representatives of rightwing parties in the so-called "European Parliament" had set up an "institute whose aim is to combat the growing peace movement in Europe." Its president, the not unknown FRG reactionary Kai-Uwe von Hassel, has stated that the "institute is preparing reports on the dangers (!) of neutralism and pacifism." He added highly significantly that "there can be no place in the institute for those who undermine the West's will or ability for defense" and "play the part of heralds of communist ideology." At the same time, this specific plan is being put forward in Western Europe: to set up an "independent" antinuclear movement which would occupy a position "equidistant" from the United States and the USSR. Furthermore, it is suggested, the main nuclear threat to peace comes not from the United States or NATO, but from the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies. It follows that they are to be combatted...

This plan, like many other schemes of detente's opponents, is by no means new -- it dates from cold war times when an "International Confederation for Disarmament and Peace" was cobbled together as a counterbalance to the WPC. Its organizers failed to carry the mass of the people with them and this "confederation" is quietly fading away. What is the scheme of those who would like to repeat this maneuver now when the peoples are seeing increasingly clearly who is really struggling for peace and who is pursuing an aggressive policy?

For all that, however, it would be a mistake to underestimate such schemes. The present situation demands increased vigilance from the peace-loving forces. It is now more important than ever to intensify the cohesion of all peace-loving forces without exception. However great the ideological differences between them, however complex the problems on which "Westerners" and "Easterners" could argue interminably, it is now more necessary than ever to ensure their indestructible unity on the one, main and decisive issue for humanity's fate: The path to nuclear holocaust must be blocked at all costs!

The facts indicate that this urgent necessity is understood by a very broad circle of people who joined in the peace struggle at the beginning of the eighties. It is no coincidence that it is just now that the number of international and bilateral contacts among representatives of the peace-loving forces' different leanings has grown to such an extent despite the promptings of those who would like to divide "West" from "East" with an iron curtain, an ever-increasing number of delegations, groups and individuals who oppose the arms race from the most varied stances are visiting us, the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace. Our guests include quite a few who admit they came to us apprehensively, wondering how they would be greeted in Moscow.

Many people are wide-eyed when they learn of the Soviet leadership's important decisions and proposals aimed at ending the arms race -- to the point of the complete removal of nuclear weapons from Europe -- since the bourgeois press passes tight-lipped over these initiatives or distorts them.

For many people, information on the massive and powerful character of the peace supporters' movement in the USSR is a real revelation. It is quite unknown in the West, for example, that in the last 4 months, over 5 million young Soviet people, on the Barnaul machine building plant's initiative, taken up by KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, sent protests against the nuclear arms race to NATO's Brussels headquarters.

And who in the West is aware, for example, that a mass demonstration of peace supporters was held in Volgograd in support of arms reduction and primarily nuclear arms? Or that even in the small settlement of Balakirevo in Vladimirskaya Oblast young people organized a torch-lit procession devoted to the struggle of the world's youth for peace on earth? Furthermore, during that procession there, Komsomol members collected 2,130 signatures for a protest against NATO's planned deployment in Western Europe of U.S. missiles aimed at the USSR.

And who over there has heard that 80 million Soviet people have made their contributions to the Soviet Peace Fund with whose resources the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace and 120 republic, kray and oblast committees are carrying out their multifaceted activity, receiving foreign delegations and sending their own representatives to foreign peace-loving forces' forums?

Great and important new tasks face the supporters of peace. The struggle between the forces of peace and the forces of war is becoming broader and more savage. And the vile schemes of those who try to split the ranks of the fighters against the arms race are truly futile.

Should we act together or apart? Everyone who really values the cause of the struggle for peace can only give one clear and concise answer to this question: only together!

PRAVDA SURVEYS U.S. 'GROUND ZERO' PROTEST WEEK

PM051031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 82 p 5

[Correspondent A. Tolkunov dispatch: "All America Protests"]

[Excerpts] Boston -- New York, April -- The bells were ringing one recent Sunday in many U.S. cities. This was how religious leaders decided to express their protest against the nuclear arms race. During the very popular annual Boston marathon, dozens of young people distributed leaflets appealing to fellow citizens to join the protest movement. The Pittsburg city council unanimously adopted a resolution calling for a freeze on the production and testing of new strategic weapons systems. It was sent to the White House. Models of nuclear bombs were set up on the central squares and in the parks of Chicago, Tucson and other cities. Thousands of people gathered around them. They heard speakers -- scientists, doctors, trade union activits and students -- who described what would happen if their native city center became "ground zero" -- the epicenter of a nuclear explosion. Seminars and lectures devoted to the problem of eliminating the nuclear threat were held in over 600 cities, 35 universities and colleges and 1,200 schools in the country.

"In fact our movement already embraces millions of people who never previously took part in antiwar demonstrations," said Ellis Woodward, representative of the public organization Ground Zero which initiated a week of nationwide demonstrations.

During the mass demonstrations when the governors of Virginia, Kansas, South Carolina and other states and the mayors of many cities officially declared Ground Zero Week, in which many Republicans also participated, the administration had to change its attitude toward the antiwar movement. It learned from the "mistakes" of the past when, quite recently and just like the obscurantist "patriots," it peremptorily accused the movement's participants both in its own country and in West Europe of being led by Moscow. The White House has now decided...to "side" with the struggle for peace.

Thus, in a recent interview R. Reagan stated..."No one knows better than I the need for peace." However, the President again opposed the idea of a nuclear weapons freeze since this would allegedly "consolidate" the Soviet advantage. Thus MX, cruise missile, Pershings and B-1's are needed.

Scuh now is the new tactic of the White House which is trying to disinform and split the antiwar demonstration participants. However, with such a burden as "rearmament," it will scarely succeed in infiltrating the peace supporters' ranks. Honest America will not let itself be deceived.

U.S. NUCLEAR POLICY, STATEMENTS ANALYZED

PM041505 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Apr 82 p 3

[Col M. Ponomarev review: "Sinister Concepts"]

[Text] Many speeches have been delivered and many official statements made in Washington recently on the most important problems of international relations. Some of them have appeared to differ in form and tone. But in this dissonance -- frequently intentional -- it is quite easy to discern a common basic idea: confirmation of the U.S. ruling circles hegemonist course in the world arena and their purpose of confrontation with the Soviet Union and the attainment of military superiority.

The present U.S. administration's military-political aspirations and the concepts that guide it were set forth in what was perhaps their clearest and frankest form in the recent speech by Secretary of State A. Haig at a conference at the Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Research. His speech was of a fundamental nature and therefore could not fail to attract close attention.

The lengthy speech by the head of the State Department touched on many issues. However, the New York TIMES was able to express the gist of everything he said in the following phrase: "Haig stated that the Reagan administration, in its desire to have a powerful nuclear deterrent force to defend 'the chief values of Western civilization,' will not renounce first use of nuclear weapons and will not agree to freeze the present level of nuclear armaments."

Of course, Haig could not fail to consider the demands of the time. That is why he spoke not only of the U.S. and NATO desire to "operate successfully under the conditions of a military conflict" but also discoursed on "the prevention of such a conflict in general." The U.S. strategy of containment -- a strategy in which, according to Haig, nuclear weapons are assigned "one single function -- preventing war and preserving peace" -- is allegedly called on to forestall such a conflict.

Indeed, peace-loving phraseology of this kind is now becoming highly fashionable across the ocean. U.S. President Reagan has also begun eagerly to resort to it. However, this has not prevented him, in his latest radio address to the country, from alleging that the recognition in the seventies of the principle of parity and equal security was a one-sided and unjustified concession to the Soviet Union. As a result a threat was allegedly created to the equilibrium of military forces. And from there it was just one step to the allegation that the United States is lagging behind the USSR in terms of strategic armaments and should consequently upgrade its arms immediately. That is how the unrestrained arms race, primarily the nuclear missile arms race, and the course toward attaining military superiority are justified.

But let us return to the military-political concepts developed by Haig in his Georgetown University speech. The chief of the U.S. foreign policy department advanced a whole theory based on the need to continue to rely on force in international relations, on the "urgency" of U.S. "arms upgrading" and on the use of nuclear weapons in U.S. interests so long as Washington deems it expedient.

The world public is well aware that the Soviet Union has frequently suggested that the United States and the other countries which took part in the Helsinki all-European conference conclude an agreement renouncing first use of nuclear weapons against each other. This proposal was contained, for instance, in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's statement back in May 1978. In November 1981, in an interview with the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL, the Soviet leader stressed that our military doctrine "excludes preventive wars and the 'first strike' concept."

We can also recall that at the USSR's suggestion the UN General Assembly last year adopted the declaration "On Preventing Nuclear Catastrophe." It proclaims that any doctrine allowing first use of nuclear weapons and any action pushing the world toward catastrophe is incompatible with human morality and lofty UN ideals. The declaration was approved by the majority of UN member states. Only the United States and its closest allies refused to be associated with it.

In the light of all these facts even Haig was obliged to acknowledge that the Soviet Union is consistently advancing the idea of renouncing first use of nuclear weapons and that this idea is meeting with a response in the world. However, the United States and NATO, he says, "consistently reject these Soviet proposals." Why? Because their adoption, he says, "would essentially mean dooming Europe to aggression using conventional armed forces and armaments."

This apology for a "justification" of the U.S. position proceeds from the slanderous premise that the Soviet Union is on the point of preparing to invade West Europe and at the same time to subjugate the whole world. Whereas what does emerge clearly is the U.S. ruling circles' aim of preparing and unleashing an aggressive war against the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states. Here Washington's plans provided for a wide range of options for the use of nuclear weapons in such a war -- from "preventive" or "demonstration" strikes and "limited" nuclear war, in Europe for instance, to the massive use of nuclear weapons against the full range of targets on USSR territory.

Eloquent evidence that Washington has long viewed West Europe as an arena for unleashing nuclear war was provided by a letter from A. Haig, just published in Brussels, which he sent when he was still supreme commander, NATO Allies Forces, to NATO Secretary General J. Luns. "As is well known," Haig said unabashed, "one of the premises of our nuclear planning is that under certain circumstances we may be forced to be the first to use nuclear weapons." You can't put it more frankly than that.

It is not only in theory that the U.S. political and military leadership is gambling on a first strike, that is on unprovoked nuclear aggression; it is also creating the appropriate potential. This potential includes MX ICBM's, Trident submarine system C4 and D5 ballistic missiles, and sea-launched and ground-launched cruise missiles. First strike weapons also include the new U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons designed for deployment in Western Europe. They are essentially U.S. strategic forces moved a long way forward. The U.S. Armed Forces command considers it possible, as a draft supplement to new U.S. Army field service regulations stresses, to use tactical nuclear weapons even at "an early stage of the conflict."

The first use of nuclear weapons is one of the main elements, if not the main element, of the present-day U.S. military-political concepts shared by the U.S. leader. However, these concepts also include other propositions just as dangerous to the cause of peace. They proceed from the phony thesis that the United States "lags behind" the USSR in the strategic arms sphere. Haig and others do not tire of alleging that the Soviet Union is constantly building up its strategic forces while the United States has for some 10 years now been marking time. Thus Reagan has just stated: "In the seventies the United States...in fact unilaterally limited the buildup of its nuclear potential."

Even in the United States itself such allegations are being sharply criticized. P. Warnke, an eminent specialist in the arms control sphere, has cited a number of facts totally discrediting them. Over the course of a decade, the United States has swelled its nuclear forces with three new warheads a day. All components of the strategic triad (ICBM's) nuclear submarines with ballistic missiles, and strategic bombers) were modernized over this period. Since 1970 the United States has developed 550 Minuteman ICBM's each with a triple warhead. And now over 300 of these missiles have been fitted with the even more powerful and accurate MK-12A warheads.

The majority of nuclear submarines have been refitted, with Polaris being replaced by Poseidon missiles, each of which has up to 10 warheads. The number of warheads on these submarines has thus increased from 500 to almost 5,000. And now 10 of these submarines are being fitted with Trident C-4 missiles, with considerably greater range and accuracy. The B-52 bombers have also been armed with over 1,000 nuclear missiles.

In total in the period 1970 through 1978 alone the United States quadrupled the number of warheads it can launch in a single, simultaneous strike. It was precisely the U.S. creation of MIRV's which obliged the Soviet Union to deploy in the seventies an additional number of strategic weapon carriers. In terms of the total number of these carriers the USSR now somewhat exceeds the United States. Yet under the SALT II treaty the Soviet Union undertook to reduce them by approximately 10 percent, that is by 254 units, reducing them to mutually agreed limits. And it is not the Soviet Union's fault that the United States refused to ratify this treaty.

So one more of Haig's theses -- that the USSR will not hold talks until the United States has upgraded its arms -- is thus shown to be baseless. This is another attempt to slander Soviet policy and present matters as though it were the Soviet Union and not the United States which is declining to hold talks on the most important international questions. In reality the opposite is true. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed at the 17th Trade Union Congress, the Soviet leadership urges the U.S. Government not to erect artificial barriers to SALT talks and to embark on them in the near future. "The Soviet Union," it was noted at the ceremonial session in Moscow to mark the 112th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth, "has long been prepared for such talks. We proceed from the certainty that this important problem can be resolved if talks are conducted in a constructive spirit on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security."

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's reply to the PRAVDA correspondent's question was new evidence that the Soviet Union consistently advocates active dialogue with the United States and the solution of complex international problems by political means, at the conference table. The reply states: "...We are in favor of holding a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting which would accord with our states' high degree of responsibility for the world situation and would justify the hopes pinned on it."

This precise and clear Soviet position has met with the understanding and support of broad circles of the world public. The peoples reject the course pursued by Washington, which continues to revolve in the vicious circle of militarist concepts and aspirations. They are increasingly keenly aware of the terrible danger of this aggressive course and are demanding increasingly resolutely that a curb be placed on those who are prepared to push mankind into the abyss of nuclear war.

APN'S BEGLOV DOUBTS U.S. DESIRE FOR 'DIALOGUE'

PM051551 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 30 Apr 82 p 6

[APN commentator Spartak Beglov "Free Debate" article: "Before the Meeting Between Reagan and Brezhnev -- Is the U.S. Government Being Honest?"]

[Text] Surprisingly, President Reagan has shown an interest in meeting President Brezhnev. Reagan has proposed that such a meeting should take place in connection with the UN General Assembly session in New York in June.

Brezhnev has replied that a summit must be properly prepared and that it should therefore take place in the fall in a neutral country.

But it should be pointed out here that the Soviet Union has long been proposing such a meeting and the resumption of the dialogue between the two countries. As long ago as 23 February last year Reagan received such an invitation from Brezhnev, that is, immediately after the U.S. President's inauguration address in the White House.

We can ask why 57 weeks had to pass before Reagan showed any interest in meeting the Soviet leader, and why he finds it suitable at this particular point in time to recognize the need for a dialogue.

The present moment is a time of big words in U.S. foreign policy. The words are designed to take the wind out of the sails of the growing protests against rearmament and to give the administration the outward appearance of a greater concern for peace. At the same time Reagan is trying to maneuver so as to make it look as if it is the United States that is taking all the initiatives for disarmament.

In addition, Reagan has had the impudence to describe the Soviet Union's unilateral halt to its deployment of its SS-20 missiles as "not sufficiently far-reaching," knowing full well that it is the first time in history that one of the leading military powers has renounced further modernization of one of its most important types of weapons.

Meanwhile U.S. arms production lines roll on without slowing down for a single minute -- in fact, quite the reverse.

This disparity between words and actions is a clever way of trying to hoodwink the antinuclear movement. Proposals are put forward which throw the whole weight of responsibility for arms limitation on the other side, the Soviet Union.

Reagan's 17 April radio address was delivered in this spirit and we can look forward to some real American propaganda fireworks in defense of the Pentagon's interests. The objective is to achieve unilateral U.S. advantages at the expense of the Soviet Union.

Why do we have to doubt the U.S. desire for a serious dialogue? We have to on the basis of our opponents' reactions to the USSR's simplest and most concrete proposals, put forward since Reagan came to power. The proposals have either not been answered or they have been treated as irritating obstacles to the U.S. military machine.

The proposals were as follows:

-- To limit the deployment of new missile submarines and sign an agreement banning the modernization of existing ballistic missiles and the development of new ones for deployment of these submarines.

-- Not to open the arms race in new areas. The two sides should halt the production of long-range land-and sea-based missiles.

-- To undertake a reciprocal commitment not to be the first to use nuclear arms, for as the Soviet Union has said, if there is no first or second nuclear strike there will not be any nuclear war at all.

-- To reach agreement within the framework of the Geneva negotiations on drastic reductions in the numbers of delivery systems for medium-range nuclear arms (a 2/3 reduction before 1990 has been proposed.) The final result of this would be a Europe completely free from nuclear arms, both medium-range and tactical.

-- To immediately resume negotiations on reductions in strategic weapons to preserve all the positive achievements in this area -- especially those contained in the SALT II treaty.

Many of those who in their day took part in the formulation of U.S. strategy and the shaping of arms programs have now had second thoughts. Today these people are coming forward and expressing their disappointment with the U.S. failure to ratify the SALT II agreement. There are growing demands that the United States should raise the question for renewed consideration.

At his 31 March press conference at which the proposal for a New York summit was put forward, President Reagan once again demonstrated that consideration of new military rearmament programs weighs heavier than saving SALT II, saving the concrete and well-balanced agreements reached by the United States and the Soviet Union after 8 years of negotiations.

It must therefore be left to the general public to judge the U.S. administration's honesty on the issue of a dialogue with the Soviet Union. The Soviet side has stated clearly enough and often enough its willingness to consider U.S. counterproposals, but only if these are based on reciprocity and take account of both sides' security interests.

ANTIWAR BOOK BY USSR MEDICAL SCIENTISTS REVIEWED

PM050855 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Apr 82 p 3

[A. Leontyev book review: "Reason Against Madness"]

[Text] Truth is always the first victim of any war unleashed by the imperialists. Scarcely has the aggressor trodden foreign soil than truth perishes beneath his feet. In our nuclear age, when war is fraught with the danger of countless casualties and the desire to prevent it is particularly powerful, attempts to destroy the truth are made long before the bombs begin to explode. Psychological preparation precedes the opening of fire.

Billions of dollars are being spent, in particular, on efforts to diminish in the peoples' eyes the dangers a nuclear war entail and to prove that it could be "limited," "acceptable" and to some degree even "useful." The inscription "there are more important things than peace" is being openly painted on the facade of U.S. policy. E. Rostow, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, assures us that nuclear war is not that dangerous since "after all, Japan not only survived a nuclear attack but has even flourished again."

It would be wrong to underestimate the influence of the "reassurances" aimed at dulling people's vigilance and weakening the growing antiwar movement in the West. Not everyone survived the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. And not everyone is informed about it. Many people do not even have any idea of the possible consequences of a nuclear conflict.

A few years ago a false report that the United States had been subjected to a nuclear attack was broadcast in a U.S. city. How did the inhabitants behave? Some rushed to the grocery stores. Others got into their cars and tried to drive as far from the city as possible. Others rang the police.... Americans do not know what war is, they have not seen it on their own soil. Every 10 years more Americans die in accidents on U.S. highways than were killed throughout all the wars the United States has waged abroad throughout its history. Now ordinary Americans are being persuaded that the next war would not be so terrible. Many of them hope that, if there is a war, it will take place only in Europe -- the Americans will be able to sit it out across the ocean. The nuclear madmen exploit people's ignorance.

Exposing the lies of the enemies of peace and telling the truth about nuclear weapons and the consequences of their use is one of the most important tasks in the prevention of war. From the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized: "The peoples must know the truth about the perniciousness for mankind of the consequences to which a nuclear war would lead." They must know in order to see the danger, see in order to prevent it.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's words serve as a sort of epigraph to the book by Ye.I. Chazov, L.A. Ilin and A.K. Guskova entitled "The Danger of Nuclear War. Viewpoint of Soviet Medical Scientists" (footnote: Opasnost Yadernoy Voyny. Tochka Zreniya Sovetskikh-Medikov. Moscow, 1982, 149 pages) published by the APN publishing house in Russian, English, French, Spanish and German.

Never before, the authors stress, has life on earth itself been so threatened. Never before has man's future been threatened by a weapon of such destructive force. Nothing, including Hiroshima and Nagasaki, can compare with a nuclear catastrophe in our day. While in 5,500 years there have been over 14,500 wars in which about 4 billion people have died, today the destruction of mankind -- again numbering about 4 billion -- could happen in just hours or even minutes.

Western politicians' allegations that there will be an opportunity of limiting nuclear war within a definite geographical framework, of making do with tactical operational nuclear weapons and ruling out until a certain moment the use of strategic nuclear weapons are unrealistic. It is absurd to believe that a nuclear war can be waged in accordance with prearranged rules and that missiles will detonate only over certain targets without harming the population.

"In assessing the consequences of nuclear war," the book says, "we must proceed from the irrefutable fact that any use of nuclear weapons will lead irretrievably to total nuclear war in whose flames hundreds of millions of the world's inhabitants will burn, while the survivors will envy the dead.... An all-out nuclear war would be a catastrophe not only for the population of individual countries, it would threaten the existence of all mankind."

But there is no fatal inevitability of war, the authors stress. However hard the enemies of peace may try, a firm barrier can be erected against war and its danger can be removed. Man's reason is stronger than nuclear madness. Reason will triumph.

The Soviet Union's position on this issue is absolutely clear. The first and main thing is that the Soviet Union threatens no one and intends to attack no one. Our military doctrine is of a defensive nature. It rules out preventive wars and the "first-strike" concept. The Soviet Union advocates that no one ever make first use of nuclear weapons.

The prevailing military-strategic equilibrium between the USSR and the United States and the Warsaw Pact and NATO objectively serves to preserve peace. And any attempts to disrupt it entail the emergence of a serious threat to the peoples' security and a dangerous new round of the arms race.

The book by eminent Soviet medical scientists is distinguished by the depth of its analysis and the accuracy and authenticity of its facts and assessments. There is no doubt that it will secure a wide readership in our country and abroad and contribute to the struggle for peace.

BROWN, SCHLESINGER URGE FRESH LOOK AT SALT II

PM051303 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 May 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Voices of Reason Heard"]

[Text] Washington, 1 May -- Former U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown has demanded the speediest ratification of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty. In a speech during Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings he said that a refusal to resume consideration of this important document "would be a great mistake."

The SALT II treaty and the important process of the limitation of strategic offensive arms cannot be embargoed, the former secretary emphasized. The administration must immediately start talks on the reduction of strategic nuclear arsenals.

By delaying the start of talks on the limitation of strategic nuclear arms, former U.S. Defense Secretary James Schlesinger remarked in his turn at the hearings, the administration is losing more than it is gaining. Washington is wasting valuable time that could be used to advance the arms control process. J. Schlesinger demanded that the Reagan administration and Congress consider the SALT II treaty as soon as possible.

FURTHER ACCOUNT OF BRITISH, ARGENTINE LOSSES

LD051428 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 5 May 82

[Leonid Levchenko commentary]

[Text] The armed conflict over the Falkland, or Malvinas, Islands takes an increasingly heavy toll of human lives on both sides. The Argentine paper PRENSA reports that about 100 British troops who succeeded in landing on some of the archipelago's islands have been either taken prisoner or killed in action. A British helicopter and about 20 troops were destroyed in an abortive landing operation in the region of Port Stanley, or Puerto Argentina, the administrative center (?of the) islands.

According to Argentine sources, 40 British men died in an attempt to take Soledad Island by storm. The Argentine side is also suffering heavy losses. The Argentine Government has confirmed that the General Belgrano cruiser, torpedoed by British submarines, has sunk. It had more than 1,000 men aboard. Only 680 of them have been rescued so far. In the course of their consultations with the United Nations, members of the Security Council have expressed anxiety over the fact that the British sank the Argentine cruiser outside the 200-mile combat zone they had set officially.

The Embassy of Argentina has charged that the British submarine which torpedoed the cruiser had received data on its location from sources other than British Navy sources. As the American CBS TV company reports, Argentina accuses the United States of supplying Britain with intelligence which made it possible to spot and sink the General Belgrano. Apart from the cruiser, Argentina has lost one more vessel which was looking for the crew of a downed Argentine plane.

Britain has admitted that Argentine aircraft have sunk one of the latest British ships, the destroyer Sheffield. The Hermes has also been hit. In British air attacks on civilian targets on the islands, 17 local residents of British origin have been killed, and another 11 wounded. The senseless war unleashed by the government of Margaret Thatcher leads to more and more casualties and (?material) losses. Instead of continuing the search (?for) a peaceful solution to the conflict, in keeping with the United Nations demands, official London is considering further steps in what it calls the Falkland operation. The Tory government, it's obvious, hopes to attain its goal by military means.

In this it has the complete backing from Washington. Secretary of State Alexander Haig says that the United States has very high stakes in the conflict between Britain and Argentina. In his interview with the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT weekly, Alexander Haig directly connected the conflict with major interests. Just like other crisis situations involving NATO powers, the conflict in the South Atlantic shows that the bloc uses its might to exert pressure on young states. The so-called Atlantic solidarity officials in Washington and London are talking so much about has become a synonym of aggression against independent states, a reflection of the hegemonistic essence of imperialism on a global scale.

RESCUE OF GENERAL BELGRANO SURVIVORS REPORTED

LD051940 Moscow TASS in English 1559 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 May, TASS -- Operations are continuing to rescue the crew of the Argentine cruiser General Belgrano torpedoed and sunk by a British submarine Tuesday. Rescue operations are seriously hindered by a storm in the area. According to the Argentine command, 750 people out of the complement of 1,042 have thus far been rescued.

The details of the sinking of the Argentine cruiser are coming to light. After it had been piratically attacked outside the 200 mile "war zone" announced by London around the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, General Belgrano stayed afloat for an hour or so.

The (?crew orderly) boarded salvage craft and abandoned the sinking warship after hoisting the Argentine flag above it. Some of the rescued sailors have already been delivered to the mainland. There are fears, however that about 200 members of the crew died in the cold stormy waters of the South Atlantic. According to a report issued by the Argentine Embassy in Washington, the British Air Force made every attempt to hinder the rescue operations. A neutral fishing vessel was attacked when it set sail for the site of the disaster to help the sailors in distress.

BRITAIN CONTINUES 'TOUGH' STAND IN DISPUTE

LD052134 Moscow TASS in English 1909 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] London, 5 May, TASS -- The British Conservative Government in words proclaims the striving for peaceful settlement of the conflict with Argentina over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. Thus British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym, speaking today in Parliament, mentioned some "new diplomatic initiatives" in this direction.

However, in reality the Tory Cabinet continues holding a tough stand, demanding unilateral concessions from Argentina before the opening of talks. Francis Pym made it plain that Britain will not go to a table of peaceful talks before withdrawal of Argentine forces from the island.

A spokesman for the British Foreign Office earlier told newsmen that there can be no hope for the negotiated settlement until the goals which the British Government set are achieved. He said Britain will not yield, that it will continue military, economic and diplomatic pressure on Argentina until British aims are achieved.

One of the representatives of dyed-in-the-wool Conservative MPs, Mr Edward du Cann said he does not preclude the possibility of bombing from the air on airfields in Argentina.

U.S. CONTINUING SUPPORT FOR LONDON CITED

'Provocative Stand'

LD060850 Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] New York, 6 May, TASS -- Eduardo Roca, Argentina's permanent representative at the UN, has resolutely condemned Washington's provocative stand, which openly supports London's neocolonialist military adventure in the South Atlantic. "We are witnessing the cooperation of two NATO allies in action," he said speaking at a session of the Coordination Bureau of Developing States which was held here.

Argentina's representative exposed the so-called "mediating mission" of the United States in the conflict. First the U.S. Government did its utmost so that Britain could gain time necessary for sending a naval armada to the military operation zone. After this goal was achieved, the U.S. administration gave up even a semblance of impartiality and is now rendering economic and military support to Britain in its colonial pretensions, Eduardo Roca pointed out. Facts clearly show that London would never dare to launch overt military operations without the support of the U.S. administration which shares responsibility with the British Government for kindling the conflict in the South Atlantic, Argentina's representative underlined.

U.S. 'Hypocrisy' Noted

LD051944 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 9 May 82

[From "The World Today" program, presented by Georgiy Zubkov]

[Excerpts] Nobody is now in any doubt as to the true stand of the United States in the Anglo-Argentine conflict, and this stand is clear not only from the statements made but also from the help which Washington is giving the British colonialists. The United States is putting its bases and transport aircraft at their service and is supplying reconnaisance information.

One cannot help asking: What aim is the U.S. administration pursuing? The joint actions of the two leading NATO countries, the United States and Britain, against Argentina have once again demonstrated the falsehood of assertions that the build-up of armed forces of the NATO countries is needed only to neutralize an alleged Soviet military threat.

The aggressive actions in the South Atlantic show that these countries have need of military might primarily for blackmail and pressure against those developing countries of the Third World which conduct an independent course, and to strengthen and expand the NATO sphere of activity.

Hypocrisy, treachery, brute force -- anything will do for the U.S. administration's diplomacy and actions in order to create yet another military base, in order to consolidate in yet another part of the world, in order to take another step toward military superiority.

BRITAIN USING U.S. TRACKING, MONITORING SYSTEMS

LD051410 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] San Francisco, 5 May, TASS -- The USA has granted Britain access to its tracking and monitoring systems, the newspaper Los Angeles TIMES said. The newspaper quoted a Pentagon's spokesman as saying that this allows the command of the British task force in the area of the Falklands (Malvinas) Islands to get information about the Argentine fleet.

The Pentagon has put at the service of Britain its satellite communication facilities. This enables London to maintain operational communication with its task force.

EEC COUNTRIES QUESTION THEIR SUPPORT FOR BRITAIN

LD051631 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Brussels, 5 May, TASS -- Doubts about the expediency of direct support for Britain in the Anglo-Argentine conflict are growing in the Common Market countries, specifically after the recent decision of the EEC on the introduction of discriminatory measures with regard to Argentina. This follows from the results of a meeting of high officials of the foreign policy departments of the Ten that was held here. It was convened on the demand of Britain which insists on the still greater widening of commercial and economic "sanctions" of the EEC countries against Argentina. According to reports, they failed to arrive at a unanimous opinion on this question and limited themselves to the "expression of concern" over possible consequences of the escalation of hostilities in the southern Atlantic.

FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY points out that the results of the meeting reflect the growing demands in the EEC circles for peaceful settlement of the conflict and dissatisfaction with the course of the Thatcher government at the unleashing of war in the region. A sharp condemnation of actions of the British Cabinet was made, specifically, by Ireland which also declared about the need of lifting the previous EEC decision with regard to Argentina.

BRITISH, ARGENTINE TU DELEGATES' STATEMENT

LD051746 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] A 2-day international trade union conference has ended in Moscow. It discussed ways and means by which trade unions of the world can contribute to better understanding among nations and to strengthening peace on earth. The British and Argentine trade union delegations which participated in the Moscow conference issued a joint statement on the Falkland crisis and we bring it to you now in its entirety as read out by a British delegate:

[Begin recording] [unidentified voice] The British and Argentinian delegations have met and have discussed the crisis in the Falkland Islands, and we have now agreed the following joint statement:

The British and Argentinian delegations demand the immediate cessation of war caused by the conflict in the Falkland Islands and believe that a permanent solution should be made in a peaceful manner through the United Nations. The British delegation understands the very strong feelings of the Argentinian people in respect of their claim to sovereignty over the Falkland Islands and call for urgent negotiations as soon as hostilities are finished between the Argentine and Great Britain under the auspices of the United Nations. The democratic and human rights of the people of the Falkland Islands will be taken into account during these negotiations.

Out of these negotiations must come a long-term settlement, recognized at international level in respect of sovereignty. The statement ends there.

Comrade Chairman. I would like to make just one other point, because I think there is a lesson to be learned from what's happened here. President Galtieri, Prime Minister Thatcher and Secretary of State Haig took 3 weeks to bring the Argentinian and British people to war. A trade union delegation from the Argentine and a trade union delegation from Great Britain took a few hours to declare pleace. [applause] [end recording]

UN SECRETARY GENERAL ON RESOLUTION 502

LD052002 Moscow TASS in English 1954 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] New York, 5 May, TASS -- The dramatic developments around the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands show again the need of undelayed solution of the problem on the basis of Resolution 502 of the Security Council, said United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. The resolution endorsed on April 3 demands an immediate end to the hostilities and urges the Governments of Britain and Argentina to strive for diplomatic settlement of their differences, to respect completely the goals and principles of the United Nations Charter.

A statement made by official representative of the United Nations secretary general expresses deep regret over new loss of life as a result of the continued hostilities in the area of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

SECURITY COUNCIL PRESIDENT EXPRESSES 'CONCERN'

LD060508 Moscow TASS in English 0449 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] New York, 6 May, TASS -- The president of the United Nations Security Council has expressed profound concern at the aggravation of the situation in the area of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, which led to the loss of life. The president's statement, circulated at the U.N. headquarters, voices support for the U.N. secretary-general's efforts to keep in contact with the conflicting sides.

The statement was circulated on behalf of the Security Council members following the start of consultations here, which will continue today.

NONALIGNED COUNTRIES BUREAU ISSUES STATEMENT

LD052324 Moscow TASS in English 2005 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] New York, 5 May, TASS -- A meeting of the coordinating bureau of nonaligned countries called on Argentina's request has been held here. A communique adopted by the meeting asks both sides to find an early, just, lasting and peaceful settlement of the conflict on the basis of the full implementation of the U.N. Security Council Resolution 502, corresponding resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly, principles and decisions of the Nonaligned Movement. The document confirms Argentina's sovereignty over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

URUGUAYAN POLL SHOWS MAJORITY FAVOR ARGENTINA

LD052004 Moscow TASS in English 1959 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 May, TASS -- A public opinion poll held in Uruguay showed that 75 per cent of the population of that country condemn Britain and the United States which backs it for the openly colonialist stand in the Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

They hold that official Washington betrayed the interests of its allies in the Interamerican Treaty for Mutual Assistance and left them alone in the face of British aggression. Latin American solidarity assumes special significance in these conditions.

The overwhelming majority of the people polled declared for a political settlement of the conflict so that a still greater bloodshed could be avoided.

USSR PEACE COMMITTEE URGES PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT

LD051652 Moscow TASS in English 1556 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 5 May, TASS -- Soviet peace champions express serious apprehension over the beginning of combat operations between Britain and Argentina, says a statement adopted by the Soviet peace committee.

Armed actions of the British naval armada in the vicinity of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands aimed at restoring their colonial status constitute a blatant violation of resolutions on decolonisation repeatedly issued by the United Nations. The dispatch of the British Navy, just like economic sanctions against Argentina, adopted under Britain's pressure contravene international law and pose a threat to peace and security. The Conservative government of Margaret Thatcher, preferring the use of brute power to a diplomatic search for a peaceful settlement of the conflict, bears responsibility for the explosive situation which has taken shape in the South Atlantic.

The Reagan administration's open support for the colonialist ambitions of the ruling circles of Britain is a reflection of the militaristic course followed by the United States and its NATO allies, course which has already led to a serious aggravation of the international situation, which has generated and intensified tensions in various regions of the world, including Latin America.

Soviet peace champions, the document stresses, condemn the combat operations started by Britain in the South Atlantic, and urge both sides to prevent the military conflict from escalating and to settle the problem of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands by means of peace negotiation on the basis on [as received] the United Nations resolutions on decolonisation.

TASS REVIEWS WORLD REACTION TO RECENT EVENTS

LD051436 Moscow TASS in English 1347 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] London, 5 May, TASS -- Britain is stepping up its aggressive actions in the southern Atlantic. Judging by press reports, London as before appears from the positions of a military settlement of the conflict. Whitehall clearly relies on Washington's support in pursuing this policy.

Talks have been held in London between U.S. Secretary of the Navy John Lehman and British Minister of State for the Army Peter Blaker. According to a report in the newspaper TIMES, the main subject of the talks was the question of U.S. military assistance to the British squadron in the southern Atlantic. The newspaper TIMES points out that the USA may place at the disposal of Britain its warships for the carriage of food and fuel to Ascension Island, the base of the fleet, and Vulcan bombers.

This is also borne out by the meeting between British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym and Caspar Weinberger, in whose course the Pentagon chief promised to meet the British request for the supply of American ammunition and fuel. He reaffirmed that ammunition can be carried in the planes of the U.S. transport aviation to Ascension Island, from where it will be transported in British ships to the zone of military operations.

On his part Weinberger requested Pym to share with the United States information about the reliability of military equipment in rigorous climatic conditions, the effectiveness of the anti-aircraft means on British vessels and the combat characteristics of Harrier fighter bomber jump jets, which is obtained in the course of hostilities. According to the opinion of political observers, it becomes absolutely obvious in the light of these facts that the Pentagon views the zone of the British-Argentine military conflict as a ground for the testing of new combat equipment.

According to reports coming to London, the hostilities in the southern Atlantic are intensifying.

The sinking of the British destroyer Sheffield, which was hit by a rocked fired from an Argentine aircraft, has been a big loss to the British task force in the southern Atlantic. The report about the loss of the destroyer Sheffield and fighter plane Harrier, the British DAILY TELEGRAPH said today, has been a blow to Prime Minister Thatcher and other Cabinet members.

Despite the militarist statements of the Conservative Party of Great Britain, now in power, and of Thatcher herself, leading only to an escalation of the conflict, a movement is gaining momentum in Britain favouring the need of resolving it through peaceful means through the instrumentality of the United Nations. This position, among others, is reflected in the statement of the Labour Party Leader Michael Foot who has called into question the need for, and the correctness of, the course of broadening the military operations. Many trade unions, and other public organisations and political parties are calling for an immediate end to the military operations and withdrawal of the British armada from the southern Atlantic, in the spirit of Security Council Resolution 502. Thus, the delegates of the congress of trade unions of Wales sent Thatcher a cable condemning the dangerous step toward confrontation which will inevitably cause new fatalities.

Buenos Aires, 5 May, TASS -- As is reported in a communique of the united General Staff of the Armed Forces of Argentina, two of the three British Harrier fighter-bombers which took part in the attack on Port Darwin were shot down. The NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS news agency points out that the six Argentine planes which repelled yesterday's aggression by Britain had taken off from the airfield in Puerto Argentino which had been bombed earlier and, according to London's allegations, had been completely knocked out of operation. According to reports reaching here, the airfield sustained no damage during the Saturday's bombing, and the Argentine jets staying there are prepared to repell new air attacks. The Argentine garrison in the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands continues to be in a state of high combat readiness.

It is also reported that yesterday the pilot of an Argentine combat aircraft fired from a distance of 40 kilometres a rocket on the British aircraft carrier Hermes. According to unconfirmed reports, a fire has flared up on the aircraft carrier's deck as a result of the hit. During the fighting on Saturday, Hermes had already been damaged several times.

Brussels, 5 May, TASS -- A meeting was held in the Belgian capital by the permanent representatives of the Common Market member countries to discuss London's demands to continue the policy of economic "sanctions" against Argentina. However, no decision was taken on this question.

Knowledgeable sources in Brussels, the FRANCE PRESSE says, point out that Britain's West European partners are stepping up pressure on London with a view to reaching a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

Bonn, 5 May, TASS -- The FRG's concern over the broad scale of the military operations in South Atlantic and the "further escalation of the armed conflict" was expressed by a West German Government spokesman. He stressed the need for a ceasefire and a search for a political settlement of the Anglo-Argentine conflict around the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

MOSCOW VIEWS U.S. AIMS IN ANGLO-ARGENTINE CRISIS

LD052056 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1815 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] The Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Falklands (Malvinas) Islands has come to a head. Britain has moved from threats to the use of armed force; the first reports of casualties have come in: The Argentine cruiser, General Belgrano, was torpedoed and went down with over 200 of its crew on board and now the British destroyer, Sheffield, has been sunk and sailors have died. Judging by everything, notes international affairs journalist Oleg Nikolayev, Britain has finally started off on the path of resolving the conflict through military means. The British War Cabinet, which has met continuously during this time, is discussing and making decisions about unleashing large-scale British naval acts in the region of the islands. In essence, London is preparing to challenge worldwide demands to solve the conflict through peaceful means. [words indistinct] Moreover, he added that the time has not yet come for the United States to make its contribution to a settlement of the conflict.

Such British actions can be explained by the fact that the United States has finally come down on the side of London, having thrown off the mask of peacemaker and mediator for settling the conflict. At first the United States did not reveal its hand in this major game. The United States wished to aid one of its main NATO partners and at the same time keep face in Latin America and hold on to its positions there. Perhaps the United States wants to acquire additional benefits from this explosive situation. Washington's hypocrisy is very clear. Haig's 11-day mediation was needed in order to provide Britain with the opportunity to bring its fleet to the Falklands. The admission of full support for Britain was made by Secretary of State Haig during an interview with US NEWS & WORLD REPORT. It is reported that decisions are being made in the White House to render material support to the British forces in the South Atlantic. The Pentagon is working out firm plans for providing the British fleet with various supplies.

In essence, Britain is unleashing -- with the aid of the United States -- a war against Argentina. Actions reminiscent of the times of colonial brigandage -- threats, blackmail, armed force and other actions -- are being used. Is this not a harsh warning to the developing countries?

American leaders and propaganda are attempting in this tense situation to cast aspersions on the policy of the Soviet Union, with more verbiage about the mythical Soviet threat. It is in this vein, for example, that Secretary of State Haig conducted his aforementioned interview. He did not support his assertions with facts, and he could not do so because there simply are none. All of this is being done with the sole aim of justifying an American military presence in the South Atlantic and to justify U.S. interference in the conflict on Britain's side.

U.S. CALCULATIONS IN FALKLANDS CRISIS ANALYZED

LD061036 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0946 GMT 6 May 82

[By TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko]

[Text] Washington, 6 May (TASS)-- From the very outset of the armed conflict between Argentina and Britain over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, the United States was interested in exacerbating it, seeing in the conflict an opportunity to implement long-nurtured plans to assert its military presence in the South Atlantic.

As R. Evans and R. Novak -- observers close to the CIA -- note, the whole U.S. strategy in the Anglo-Argentine dispute "was built on the premise of Argentina's swift capitulation" to Britain's military blackmail.

According to Washington's calculations, they state, the defeat of Argentina would lead to the fall of the present military government and to its replacement by a new junta which "would see which way the wind blows" and would hasten to settle the conflict on terms favorable to the United States. A quick capitulation, according to the predominant opinion in U.S. ruling circles, would enable Washington to "minimize" the political and other costs on the Latin American Continent of U.S. support for the colonial power.

Initially the United States tried to achieve its aims with the help of widely publicized "mediation" and "shuttle diplomacy" by U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig, who was charged with forcing the Argentine Government under threat of war to meet U.S. demands for a "joint Anglo-U.S.-Argentine administration" on the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

According to UPI, President Reagan instructed Haig "not to mince words" in "working on" the Argentine Government. The powerful military squadron sent by London to the shores of Argentina was called upon to become a not unimportant "argument" in Haig's "diplomacy." Washington, as is known, supplied the British fleet with all the necessary intelligence and other information.

When blackmail did not yield results, the U.S. administration cast off its mask of "peacemaker" and openly sided with Britain. Its aims, however, remained as before: military penetration of the area. As was noted in reportage from Buenos Aires by CBS special correspondent R. Shiffer, the United States "is seriously looking at" the possibility of creating a military base on the Falklands (Malvinas).

However, Argentina has not only not capitulated but has also struck a series of severe blows at the British task force. Anti-American feelings are increasing throughout Latin America: The United States' southern neighbors have seen for themselves that the United States favors "inter-American solidarity" only in words, but in fact is unconditionally on the side of a West European power trying to assert its colonial ambitions in the Western Hemisphere by force of arms. The United States is now seen in the role of "accomplice in Britain's bloody crimes," writes the Baltimore SUN.

Nor have U.S. calculations that unconditional support for Britain would lead to the strengthening of "Atlantic solidarity" proved justified. Britain's aggressive actions in the South Atlantic have aroused discontent in West Europe, leading, according to the New York TIMES, to a split in the Western alliance. A number of countries, including Ireland and Spain, have openly condemned Britain, while Italy, France and West Germany have let it be understood that London's course is putting their governments in a very difficult position.

TASS REPORTS PRC STATE COUNCIL RESHUFFLED

LD051142 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 5 May, TASS -- The State Council of the People's Republic of China has been reorganised by the decision of the session of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China which has closed here. Zhao Ziyang has remained the premier of the State Council. Only two of his 13 deputies have retained their posts. They are Wan Li and Yao Yilin. 10 members of the state council have been appointed. Some of them have become concurrently chairmen of state committees.

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China also approved the appointment of 23 new ministers and committee chairmen. Huang Hua has remained foreign minister and Geng Biao -- defence minister.

BUSH ARRIVES IN PRC; TAIWAN TO BE DISCUSSED

LD052232 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Washington, 5 May, TASS -- U.S. Vice-President George Bush has arrived on a visit to China. He is scheduled to spend two days in the city of Guangzhou and then to head for Beijing for talks. Watchers note that the main aim of his visit is to make Beijing withdraw its last objections to U.S. arms shipments to Taiwan.

In April the Reagan administration announced shipments to Taipei of military gear and spares. Earlier, in January, it decided to allow Taiwan to continue manufacturing "F-5E"-type fighters under an American license and to purchase many parts for these planes in the USA.

This caused a storm of protests in Beijing. However, in the Washington ruling circles an impression is shaping up that there is much that is affected in the position of the Beijing leaders, and that Beijing would wish to use the question of the sales to Taipei of U.S. weapons in order to achieve a lifting of some of the restrictions on sales to Beijing of American technological equipment as well as of the most advanced U.S. weaponry.

London, 5 May, TASS -- According to the London FINANCIAL TIMES, despite the spat over the U.S. military shipments to Taiwan, the U.S. and the Chinese positions on this question have registered signs of rapprochement in the past months...and it is the feeling in Washington that Beijing's latest demands may be dovetailed to the U.S. position.

In other words, the U.S. administration hopes that Bush's talks in Beijing will boil down to bargaining which, in the final analysis, will enable Washington to continue a further pursuit of its "two Chinas" policy.

KHARKOV VIEWS U.S.-PRC RELATIONS, TAIWAN ISSUE

LD051328 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 5 May 82

[By TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov]

[Text] Moscow, 5 May TASS -- U.S. Vice-President George Bush arrived in China today. Finalising his tour of the countries of Asia and Oceania, the high-ranking emissary of Washington stopped over for two days in the Chinese resort city of Guangzhou before going to Beijing for talks. Significant is already the very fact that the official program of the present tour of the U.S. vice-president originally made no provision for this visit, and that it was announced only by the end of the tour. In Washington this was presented as another evidence of the desire of the U.S. side to maintain the cordial atmosphere of mutual understanding with Beijing. George Bush himself before leaving by air for China called for burying in oblivion the existing frictions between Washington and Beijing. The Reagan administration's decision to sell a large batch of American armaments to Taiwan and some other steps by Washington indicative of the continuation of the two-Chinas policy have aroused a keen reaction in Beijing. However, U.S. leaders in point of fact ignored the voices of protest coming from the Chinese capital.

Beijing did not manage to influence the stand of Washington which continues to give military, economic and political support to Taiwan. Chinese leaders this time as well had to retrace their steps, since it is already realised in the U.S. capital full well that wrath in Beijing is of ostentatious character. The New York TIMES newspaper, for example, wrote that Beijing's stand reflects, rather, endeavours to avoid possible criticism on the part of the Chinese public itself and to try to neutralise criticism in Third-World countries. The matter is that, having counted on convergence with Washington, convergence being covered by "parallel strategic interests" of the two countries, Beijing virtually has taken a stand of tacit recognition of the U.S.-Taiwanese deal.

MOSKO EXAMINES PRC NUCLEAR WEAPONS PROGRAM

PM061003 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 May 82 p 3

[Article by Candidate of Historical Sciences Major G. Mosko: "Beijing's Nuclear Missile Program"]

[Text] Through Washington's fault, at the turn of the eighties mankind has again found itself faced with the threat of a sharp intensification of the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race. Building up illusory hopes of achieving strategic superiority over the USSR, American imperialism assigns a particular place in its plans to Beijing's nuclear ambitions.

As is well known, the Chinese leadership is still preventing the adoption of practical measures in the sphere of restricting the development, testing and production of nuclear weapons, and also banning them. Beijing propaganda hypocritically states that China needs to develop these weapons to defend itself and the "Third World" states from the nuclear threat, which, it is claimed, emanates primarily from the Soviet Union. Chinese representatives in the United Nations are categorically demanding the "destruction of the superpowers' nuclear arms and the reduction of their conventional arms" as a matter of priority. It is only after this that China will graciously consent to destroy its own nuclear arsenal. In short, every one must disarm, and in the meantime China will arm itself!

The Chinese leaders use similar spurious tricks in rejecting the Moscow treaty on the prohibition of nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, opposing the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and so forth. Moreover, the world public is today aware of Beijing's effective complicity with, for instance, the South African racists and Pakistan in creating "their own bomb." The Maoists have plenty of experience of organizing that kind of "assistance."

Beginning in 1949 they themselves recruited, invited or lured by hook or by crook the necessary specialists among people of Chinese origin -- the Huaqiao — from abroad. Thus by the mid-fifties Qian Xuesen, a major specialist in the sphere of missile manufacture and a U.S. Air Force colonel who had been involved in creating delivery vehicles for nuclear weapons, found himself in the PRC. The then-U.S. Navy secretary spoke of him in the following terms: "He knows too much of value to the United States. He's worth five divisions anytime." Another Huaqiao who was to become the "number-two specialist" in Chinese missile manufacture, Qian Weizhang, had left for China even earlier. Doctor Qian Sanqiang of Paris University, an eminent specialist in the field of nuclear physics, who was later to become one of the "fathers" of the Chinese atom bomb, and many others arrived in Beijing at around that time. Thus the backbone of the group that developed nuclear weapons in the PRC was made up of Chinese who had gained their professional training and even relevant experience in the West and Japan, including almost 100 Huaqiao who returned from the United States.

In embarking on the development of nuclear weapons in the early fifties, Beijing was by no means guided by considerations of national security. The PRC's inviolability and sovereignty already had a reliable guarantee in the shape of the fraternal alliance with the USSR, which by then had eliminated the U.S. nuclear monopoly, and the other socialist states.

Mao Zedong and his group had come to believe in the possibility of using the new weapons to achieve great-power hegemonist aims in the world, above all in Asia. By intimidating and blackmailing their weaker neighbors with the atom bomb, the Maoists hoped to subject them to their influence easily and swiftly.

The Beijing leaders also believed that possession of these weapons would compensate for China's general backwardness and would automatically turn it into a mighty power, increase its prestige and ensure its leadership among the developing countries. Mao's statements that "the atom bomb is no more terrible than a big sword," which at first glance contradicted this, were political in nature. In particular, they were designed to mislead the Chinese people about the outcome and possible consequences of nuclear war.

An extensive system of scientific and experimental design institutions of the PRC Academy of Sciences, the Second Ministry of Machine Building (nuclear industry), the Seventh Ministry of Machine Building (missile manufacture) and the Academy of Military Sciences, which comes under the Defense Ministry and includes over 40 research institutes, was created to develop and organize the production of nuclear missile weapons. Their activity, and that of all the scientific institutions working in the interests of the armed forces, was coordinated by the Military Committee for Science and Technology, headed by a deputy chief of the general staff.

The first nuclear device was detonated as early as October 1964 at a test tower near the lake of Lop Nor (Xinjiang-Uygur Autonomous Region). Not even 3 years passed before China tested a nuclear bomb, in June 1967. This extremely rapid headway by the Maoists along the road of creating weapons of mass destruction was by no means pure chance. Of course, even then no minor role was played by direct and indirect assistance from the West, which was not confined merely to a "brain drain" ["perekachka umov"]. For instance, the press has disclosed that in the mid-sixties China obtained heavy water for nuclear reactors, important components for missiles, special types of alloy and so forth from the FRG.

It should also be noted that the institutions engaged in the development and production of nuclear missile weapons were not affected by either the devastating wave of the "Great Leap Forward" or the upheavals of the "Cultural Revolution." The country experienced socioeconomic crisis, hunger and dislocation, yet over 30 percent of the military budget was spent on the new weapons. When the PRC was formed the country could muster less than 10 nuclear physicists, but by 1965 there were around 2,000 of them and by the end of 1972 there were around 4,000.

The scientific, technical and industrial base for the production of nuclear warheads in China had been created by the seventies. The main nuclear enterprises were concentrated in the northwest of the country, in the triangle formed by the cities of Baotou, Yemen and Landzhou. Adequately supplied with appropriate raw material from within the country, they produce some 70 nuclear warheads annually. China, concentrating mainly on creating strategic and operational-tactical nuclear warheads, has by now, according to foreign press information, stockpiled more than 700 warheads with a capacity ranging from 20 kilotons to 4 megatons.

At the same time work on improving and stockpiling nuclear delivery means is in full swing. For this purpose China can use some of its fighter-bombers with a range of around 850 km. The use of bomber aircraft makes it possible to hit targets at a distance of around 3,000 km. But the PRC military-political leadership has gambled on the preferential, accelerated development of the missile arsenal. According to foreign press reports, research begun in 1958 made it possible to carry out tests of the first Chinese missile, equipped with a 20-30 kiloton nuclear warhead and having a range of 650 km, in October 1966. In the second half of the seventies China's nuclear missile forces became an independent branch of the armed forces, described in official sources as the "second artillery."

Judging from foreign press materials, throughout these years the missile program was aimed chiefly at developing and organizing the production of strategic delivery vehicles for nuclear warheads. By now, according to foreign specialists' calculations, China has about 140 missiles of 4 types, basically consisting of medium-range ballistic missiles, in all. They are capable of carrying nuclear warheads with capacities of between 15-20 kilotons and 3 megatons and of hitting targets at a range of some 2,800 km.

The reinforcement of the aggressive and hegemonist nature of China's policy, combined with the course of active military modernization, predetermined the content of the program for the development of nuclear missile forces in the eighties. In the opinion of foreign experts, this program envisages: first, developing and producing ICBM's with a range of some 13,000 km and equipping the armed forces with them; second, creating MIRVed ICBM's; third, increasing the survivability of the nuclear missile forces; fourth, improving the guidance system and increasing the accuracy of missiles; and fifth, equipping the ground forces with tactical nuclear weapons.

How and by what means does Beijing intend to resolve these tasks?

In May 1980 the Chinese press reported test launches of two ICBM's from PRC territory to a region of the Pacific Ocean. It is clear from photographs published by the XINHUA agency that these were three-stage CSS-X-4 missiles, which can carry a nuclear warhead of 3-4 megatons and hit targets at a range of 12,800 km -- that is, in the United States or West European countries. Foreign experts believe that the deployment of these ICBM's in launching areas will begin in 2-3 years. While continuing to increase the strike power of its nuclear missile forces, China is developing multiple warheads. In September 1981 a launch of three satellites by one launch vehicle was carried out.

The fact that these are long-term measures is indicated by the creation of a whole system for missile tracking and flight control centered on the city of Xian. A special test backup fleet is also being created. The material and technical base is being extended and improved at three existing missile firing ranges -- Wuzhai (Shanxi province), Jinyu (Jilin province) and, particularly, Shuangchengzi (Gansu province), from which most of the satellites and recent ICBM's have been launched.

Because of the weakness of its own radioelectronic industry, China prefers to purchase the special equipment needed for these purposes from the United States, Japan and certain other imperialist states. Relying on Western assistance, Chinese scientific accuracy in the operation of land-based and on-board guidance systems make it possible to hit small targets.

The PRC's space program, which is being implemented with the direct participation of the United States and Japan, provides in its turn for the launching of satellites to improve communications and obtain intelligence information.

Foreign experts believe that a significant new step will be the creation of solid types of rocket fuel, since the present liquid-fuel Chinese strategic missiles do not have high combat readiness and are not suitable for launching from mobile launchers. It is expected that solid-fuel land- sea- or air-launched mobile missiles will enter service in the late eighties.

The foreign press reports frequent setbacks for the Chinese in this respect. The creation of nuclear submarines armed with missiles with nuclear warheads is proceeding particularly slowly, with difficulty and frequent accidents.

The stance adopted by Beijing on nuclear weapons helps to step up the nuclear arms race and whip up international tension. Expenditure on these weapons is a heavy burden on Chinese working people. But the Beijing leaders, disregarding the will of the world public and the Chinese people's vital interests, continue to increase their nuclear missile potential.

DPRK PAPER'S CRITICISM OF BUSH SEOUL TRIP CITED

PM051301 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 May 82 p 5

[TASS report: "NODONG SINMUN: United States Supporting Dictatorship"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 May -- The newspaper NODONG SINMUN regards U.S. Vice President G. Bush's visit to Seoul, which ended the other day, as a fresh attempt to strengthen American imperialism's positions in South Korea and to support Chon Tu-hwan's dictatorial regime.

The American emissary, the paper writes, declared that the present Washington administration has no plans to withdraw its troops from the south of the Korean Peninsula. Moreover the Pentagon intends to build up its presence in the region and is prepared to increase military "aid" to the Seoul regime. To justify these aggressive schemes, G. Bush again resorted to the threadbare claims of the existence of some kind of "threat" to South Korea.

In actual fact the U.S. actions are aimed at consolidating the split in Korea, continuing the occupation of the southern part of Korea by American troops and keeping its stooges in power. This course, the paper notes, is prompting mounting resistance from the South Korean population. It was for this reason that, worried about the intensifying anti-American feeling, the visitor from across the ocean told the Seoul authorities to educate the South Koreans in the spirit of "benevolence" toward the United States. These remarks cannot be regarded other than as a call for new reprisals against fighters against the dictatorship and the American domination.

TEXT OF KIM IL-SONG MESSAGE TO BREZHNEV PUBLISHED

PM051305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 May 82 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

I express profound gratitude to you for the cordial congratulations you sent on my reelection as president of the DPRK.

I am taking advantage of this opportunity to express the confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and the USSR will continue to develop well and I wish you success in your future work.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and president of the DPRK

BIRYUKOV ON JAPANESE NAVY'S PLANS, ACTIVITIES

LD051522 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 5 May 82

[By TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov]

[Text] Moscow, 5 May, TASS -- Some time ago they in Tokyo started considering as their own the tasks which the Washington administration sets to the U.S. Armed Forces, specifically the American Navy in the Pacific. This was stated in no uncertain terms by Chief of Staff of the Japanese Naval "Self-Defence Forces" Admiral Masaru Maeda. Being in Honolulu upon completion of the Rimpac-82 exercises, which involved ships of countries linked with the United States by ties of the military alliance, he said that the defence of the sea lanes at a distance of 1,000 miles from Japanese shores was "the most important task" of the Japanese Navy. The admiral added that the commander of the U.S. Navy in the Pacific James Watkins, with whom he conversed before that, "shared the thought".

One can point to full mutual understanding between U.S. and Japanese admirals on Tokyo's readiness "to defend" from some mysterious threat the space of the Pacific Ocean 1,000 miles away from the Japanese shores. But one needs clarification of whose that thought was and who set such a task to the Japanese Navy.

Though a year passed since the time of the visit to Washington by the Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki in May last year, one remembers that exactly at that time, as allied sharing with the United States of "global responsibility", the task was set to Tokyo that Japan should "defend" the spaces of the Pacific west of Guam and north of the Philippines. Judging by the latest admissions of Japanese officials, the Japanese premier agreed then with Washington's "thought". That consent gave ground to the U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger to demand during his March visit to Japan that it should increase annually its military budget by 12 per cent. As was stressed by the secretary, exactly such a rise will enable Japan to undertake the discharging of functions of the U.S. Seventh Fleet in an area which is 1,000 miles away from its shores. He did not conceal either the Pentagon's aims which shifts on Japan the burden of its tasks. Such a sharing of responsibility, Caspar Weinberger noted, would release U.S. naval and air resources for defending tanker lanes in the Indian Ocean. In simpler terms, for discharging the gendarme functions in that ocean, which was announced by Washington a zone of its "vital interests".

What is at issue then is not defence of sea lanes which are threatened by nobody, but "division of labour" with the United States now in the 1,000 mile zone of the northwestern part of the Pacific and then, possibly, in a broader area, if, for instance, Washington will all of a sudden need "to release" its fleet for operations in the South Atlantic or some other part of the world. Naturally, what will be required for that is the further build up of Japan's might which is already great, and this is exactly the dream of Japanese generals and admirals.

Japan's consent take over some of the Pentagon's tasks in the vast area of the world ocean, its readiness to build up the might of its navy and air force under the pretext of "defending" sea lanes has given rise to concern in the countries of Southeast Asia, in Australia, India. Expansion of the Japanese military presence in the Pacific is viewed by those countries as a destabilizing factor in that part of the world. Against the background of Washington's actions which are dangerous to peace, and actions of Tokyo, which follows Washington, the public of those countries becomes convinced once again of the topicality of Moscow's proposals on mutual restriction of actions of the navies and the spreading of measures of confidence on the areas of seas and ocean, particularly the areas with the busiest sea lanes.

GROMYKO, SRI LANKA'S HAMEED LUNCHEON SPEECHES

PM051127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 82 p 5

[TASS report under the general heading "On an Official Visit"]

[Text] [On 27 April in Moscow] A.A. Gromyko gave a luncheon in honor of [Sri Lankan Foreign Minister] A.C.S. Hameed at which friendly toasts were exchanged. Turning to the guest, the USSR foreign minister said:

To judge by an atlas, our countries are far apart. At any rate, they are separated by thousands of kilometers. But the Soviet Union and Sri Lanka are close insofar as both our countries follow a policy of peace and oppose the threat of war. This alone creates a solid basis for cooperation between our countries in the international arena.

Our countries' stand on questions of the struggle against the arms race and for disarmament is a concrete expression of the policy of peace to which they adhere. I would like to express the hope that at the upcoming UN General Assembly special session on disarmament the Soviet Union, Sri Lanka and all states which consistently advocate the consolidation of world peace will work to ensure that this broad international forum makes a weighty contribution to the cause of curbing the arms race and preventing war.

It is very important that the chief and most acute questions troubling mankind are not swamped by the flood of speeches, declarations and statements at that forum. We — and I am speaking on behalf of the Soviet leadership -- will do everything in our power to focus attention on precisely these burning problems. It is important that the work of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament be concluded with the adoption of effective decisions which make a practical contribution to the cause of strengthening international peace.

The Nonaligned Movement comes out in favor of easing international tension and averting the threat of war.

And we appraise highly such a trend in this movement. I take the opportunity to confirm this today, too. The Soviet Union, its allies and friends and the nonaligned states are struggling for one great goal -- the preservation of peace.

We support the states of the Nonaligned Movement and the developing countries in their efforts aimed at defending their interests in the sphere of economic and trade ties. We consider their demands in this sphere legitimate and oppose discrimination and all forms of exploitation of developing states by developed capitalist countries. We advocate equality of rights -- not pretentious equality on paper but genuine equality which safeguards the interests of developing countries.

The Soviet Union supports the idea of proclaiming an extensive zone of the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. Our stand on this is widely known. You obviously know, too, of the proposals advanced by L.I. Brezhnev in his speech at the recent Soviet trade union congress. These proposals directly concern the Indian Ocean zone, too.

We are making practical efforts to find a common language with the powers on which the resolution of the aforesaid problem largely depends, and we hope that our efforts will be vigorously supported by efforts in the same direction on the part of states on the Asian Continent, including the countries of South and Southeast Asia.

If we speak of bilateral relations between the USSR and Sri Lanka, our country advocates their continuing development. Possibilities exist for raising our relations to a higher level in both the political and the economic spheres. And you can be assured of the Soviet Union's desire to work in that direction. If our wishes coincide, both sides can look with optimism to the future of relations between the USSR and Sri Lanka.

Contacts and dialogue at various levels must be the norm in relations between our countries. No state must look askance at our good relations and their further development, since the USSR and Sri Lanka pursue peace-loving goals. And no state that adheres to positions of peace can fail to sympathize with and welcome these good relations.

If we look to see what are the most urgent problems, Sri Lanka's foreign minister said in a reply speech, the answer will be this: first, peace; second, peace; third, peace. You know that billions of dollars are currently being spent in the world on the production of arms, and at the same time millions of people are starving and are without housing, work and the most essential things.

Today the world can no longer afford a single major conflict or major confrontation. If we look at the aspirations of Third World countries and states which have achieved independence in recent decades, we will see that today they are all engaged in peaceful building and are trying to embody the freedom they have won in something tangible, and any confrontation in the world could shatter their hopes.

Sri Lanka is firmly devoted to the cause of ensuring peace and mankind's better future.

The minister went on to emphasize that Sri Lanka is seeking to realize the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. It is chairmen of the UN Special Committee on the Indian Ocean and coordinator of the group of nonaligned states which advocate convening a conference on the Indian Ocean in Colombo.

Our countries cooperate closely at the United Nations on questions of disarmament, as well as the Law of the Sea and in other spheres, he said. I would like especially to thank the Soviet Government for the assistance which we have received from the USSR at the UN Law of the Sea Conference.

The minister also dwelt on problems of restructuring international economic relations on a just and equitable basis.

Detente, he went on to say, is equivalent to mutual understanding and trust. We believe that to strengthen detente it is necessary to do joint work, to meet each other halfway and seek solutions to problems by way of a peaceful settlement. We do not believe that detente is a concept limited to one region. It must apply to all geographic regions and to the whole world.

S. Hameed dwelt in conclusion on certain questions of relations between Sri Lanka and the USSR in the sphere of economic, scientific and cultural cooperation and expressed confidence in their further fruitful development.

COMPARISON OF SOVIET, SRI LANKAN TALKS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 28 April carries on page 5 a TASS report entitled "On an Official Visit." A comparison with the item entitled "Gromyko Talks" on page D 1 of the 28 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT reveals the following variation:

Following paragraph 1, PRAVDA adds the following paragraph:

It was noted with satisfaction that Soviet-Sri Lankan relations, whose 25th anniversary was recently celebrated in both countries, are developing steadily on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence in the interests of the two countries' peoples. There is good potential for further expanding and deepening Soviet-Sri Lankan cooperation both in the international arena and along the line of developing mutually beneficial trade, economic, scientific and technical ties and of expanding contacts in various other spheres.

U.S. NEWSPAPERS' STORIES ON SRV WORKERS SCORED

LD052038 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 5 May 82

["Allegation by WALL STREET JOURNAL" -- TASS headline; by TASS commentator Yevgeniy Verlin]

[Text] Moscow, 5 May, TASS -- Hacks from the WALL STREET JOURNAL which published on Monday allegations about the position of Vietnamese workers in the USSR are, apparently, not put off by the fact that they can earn the reputation of liars. Publishing absurd allegations about "exploitation" in Siberia of "shackled" Vietnamese the slanderers on purpose ignored a TASS interveiw with First Deputy Chairman of the USSR State Committee on Labour and Social Affairs Leonid Kostin, the interview that was published three days ago.

It was clearly stated in the interview that at present, in accordance with an intergovernmental agreement 7,200 Vietnamese citizens arrived in the USSR to learn at industrial enterprises trades requiring high skills. The facts given by the official representative of the Soviet state committee fully refute allegations of the WALL STREET JOURNAL and other Western newspapers about 500 thousand Vietnamese suffering in Siberia. By these allegations the slanderers try to shore up a provocative thesis that Vietnam, being indebted to the Soviet Union, supplies manpower to it.

In reality, as this was stated authoritatively in the interview, professional training and work of Vietnamese citizens in the USSR is another form of Soviet assistance to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in training cadres for the national economy. It should also be noted that after the U.S. aggression in Indo-China the USSR exempted Vietnam from repaying credits which it had been granted earlier. As to Vietnamese workers in the USSR, they have equal rights with Soviet workers and also have some additional privileges.

Slanderers from the WALL STREET JOURNAL and the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR which published a material on the same subject yesterday have two aims -- to slander Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation and take away the attention from the rightless position in the United States of workers of Asian and Latin American extraction who are subjected to merciless exploitation. According to the information of Stanford University, the incomes of Puerto Ricans staying in the USA make up 63 percent of the average level of an American family and the incomes of people coming from Mexico make up 76 per cent.

According to the information of the FBI department of Los Angeles, tens of foreigners, specifically Indonesians, are kept in the homes of "highly respectable citizens" of that city in the position of slaves. They get no pay at all for their work in the first years. They are not only deprived of the much vaunted American "liberties" but even have no passes which are taken from them upon arrival. Many thousands of Chicanos, people of Mexican origin, have a similar plight. They perform most strenuous jobs. Present-day slaves are much in demand in the United States for they do not form trade unions, do not demand wage increases, do not go on strikes. For the slightest blunder they can be beaten up or thrown into the streets. A case when one of such slaves was shackled by the owner gained publicity in the USA...

U.S. newspapers prefer to keep silent about these facts. As to their attempts to cast a slur on Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation, these attempts are obviously futile.

ROMANOV MAY DAY SPEECH IN VIENTIANE REPORTED

PM051501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 May 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Friendship and Solidarity Rally"]

[Text] Vientiane, 1 May -- The festival of working people's international solidarity, held today in the Lao capital's Central Louang Square, developed into a vivid demonstration of the fraternal friendship and unity of the socialist countries' peoples.

The square, the traditional site for holiday rallies, parades and demonstrations, was filled by thousands of residents of Vientiane and representatives of all the provinces -- delegates to the Third Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Congress, which has just been held.

On the central rostrum were leaders of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and heads of the delegations of communist, workers, people's revolutionary and democratic parties who participated in the work of the Third LPRP Congress.

K. Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and prime minister of the LPDR, who addressed the rally, warmly congratulated the Lao workers, peasants and students and servicemen of the Lao People's Liberation Army on the day of international solidarity, the celebration of which coincided with the conclusion of the work of the Third LPRP Congress. He urged the republic's working people to devote all their strength to implementing the congress' decisions aimed at defending the revolution's gains and building the foundations of socialism in the country.

The speaker emphasized the great significance of friendship and solidarity with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, which are giving the LPDR effective international assistance and support in diverse spheres.

The rally participants applauded the speech by G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom. We emissaries of the CPSU, he said, are pleased and happy to be with you on this portentous day -- May Day.

On behalf of the Soviet people the CPSU delegation head warmly and cordially congratulated the Lao comrades on the festival of working people's international solidarity and wished the communists and the entire people of the LPDR new labor successes, peace and prosperity. He wholeheartedly greeted the representatives of all countries present at the rally.

It has so happened, the speaker went on to say, that this May Day in Laos has coincided with the conclusion of the Third LPRP Congress. The work of the congress and its decisions provided weighty confirmation of the communists' unshakable will to build a new, socialist Laos. And it is perfectly natural that your congress was of more than national significance and became an event of great international import.

The congress convincingly showed that the party's policy is gaining the working people's increasingly broad support. The congress once again graphically confirmed that you, dear comrades, have reliable friends, including the land of the soviets -- the country of the great Lenin.

On meeting Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan recently, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said: "We live in a stormy but amazingly interesting time. We can see for ourselves that noble socialist ideas know no bounds and see how these ideas help to draw peoples closer together."

What I have said applies in full to Soviet-Lao relations, which are acquiring ever greater scope with every year. Strong friendly ties have evolved between our parties. Economic cooperation is expanding. The spiritual ties uniting our peoples are multiplying. In short, we reach agreement in all matters and in all achievements we are inspired by common ideals -- the ideals of Marxism-Leninism.

Here, in Vientiane and other cities of the republic, many Soviet people work alongside their Lao comrades. They are engaged in carrying out projects in various spheres of the economy, public education and health.

The fruits of our friendship include major transport highways, a space communications station, an oil base and many other installations, and, of course, we have been pleased to hear good reports of the Soviet specialists' work.

There is no doubt that the current 5-year plan will bring to all-around Soviet-Lao cooperation new and still more weighty results.

The socialist countries are resolving large-scale creative tasks. As for the Soviet Union, we are, as you know, doing vigorous work to implement the plans for communist building outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress. Every republic and every oblast of our multinational state is preparing a worthy labor greeting for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

Our countries' domestic policy orientation is for the people's good and our only orientation in international affairs is to ensure lasting peace on Earth.

Today the world is threatened by many dangers. They have been created by imperialism's aggressive policy, with which Beijing's hegemonist line is siding. Imperialism is continuing to step up the arms race. It is its fault that crisis situations are being preserved in various zones of the planet, including here in Southeast Asia.

But, given the present correlation of forces, when the mighty socialist community is active in the world arena, there is a limit to imperialist and hegemonist policy. Our country believed and now believes that the right of all peoples to free and independent development must be unshakable.

It is particularly appropriate to speak of this here, in Laos. Many grim trials have fallen to your people's lot. For long years you and your close friends Vietnam and Kampuchea had to fight for your independence. But history itself attests that no hostile forces are capable of depriving Indochina's peoples of their revolutionary gains.

The Soviet Union fully supports the foreign policy initiatives of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea aimed at ensuring that peace reigns throughout the extensive region of Southeast Asia. Would the ASEAN countries, say, lose out if they established stable peaceful cooperation with the peoples of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea? Of course not. And if these relations still leave something to be desired today, then the reasons for this must be sought not in Southeast Asia itself. The forces of imperialism and hegemonism are fueling the tense, uneasy situation here. But the last word does not belong to them. The course of social development is and will be determined by the peoples' will.

In the united family of socialist states, to which Laos also belongs, any problems -- even the most complex ones -- can be resolved successfully, for we are united by truly equitable and truly fraternal relations.

We firmly believe that our concerted actions and our broad cooperation with all present-day progressive, democratic forces will lead to new victories in the struggle to assert peace on Earth.

In conclusion G.V. Romanov proclaimed toasts in honor of the unbreakable friendship and cooperation of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Laos and the fraternal socialist countries' peoples, in honor of the solidarity of all the world's working people and to the triumph of the cause of freedom, national independence, social progress and peace on the planet.

Truong Chinh, member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the SRV State Council, who spoke next, warmly congratulated the Lao friends on the festival of working people's international solidarity and wished them successes in fulfilling the Third LPRP Congress' decisions.

Examining the situation in Southeast Asia, he said that despite serious defeats the Beijing expansionists have not abandoned their plans to split the strengthening unity of the three Indochinese states -- Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. Acting in concert with the American imperialists, they are trying to realize their expansionist plans in Southeast Asia. However, he declared, the Lao, Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples are now fully resolved to thwart enemy intrigues, defend progressive revolutionary gains and achieve new successes in socialist building.

The rally was addressed by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Council of State. He spoke about the Kampuchean people's struggle to build a new life and noted the Kampuchean revolution's great achievements in restoring the national economy and consolidating peace and security in Southeast Asia, emphasizing that the Kampuchean people owe these successes to constantly strengthening solidarity with Vietnam and Laos and the disinterested assistance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

After the rally columns of demonstrators passed through the square.

ROMANOV MEETS LAO FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY LEADERS

PM051211 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 May 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Relations Strengthen"]

[Text] Vientiane, 30 Apr -- The CPSU delegation headed by G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, currently taking part in the work of the Third Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Congress today met with leaders of the Lao-Soviet Friendship Society.

When greeting the Soviet visitors, Khamsouk Saignaseng, chairman of the society's Presidium pointed out that the activities of this mass public organization are aimed at consolidating the fraternal relations with the Soviet Union. The society's activists are doing everything they can to ensure that our friendship strengthens and develops.

G.V. Romanov stressed that the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally attach great importance to the activities of foreign societies for friendship with the Soviet Union. The spread of the truth about the USSR and its domestic and foreign policy and the development of all-around cooperation with our country, he said, meet with Soviet people's warm appreciation and support. We cannot but be gratified that the Lao-Soviet Friendship Society has opened branches in many of the country's provinces and that group membership of the society is increasing.

The CPSU delegation head wished the society's activists every success in implementing the Third LPRP Congress decisions and in further consolidating the fraternal ties and all-around cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples.

PRAVDA REPORTS CONCLUSION OF LAO PARTY CONGRESS

PM050945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 May 82 p 4

[Special correspondents V. Skvortsov and Ye. Fadeyev dispatch: "To Fulfill What Is Planned. The Third Lao People's Revolutionary Party Has Concluded Its Work"]

[Text] Vientiane, 30 Apr -- The work of the Third Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Congress was concluded in a ceremonial atmosphere in Vientiane today. It was an important political event in the life of the country and also of the international communist and workers movement. Having discussed and unanimously approved the LPRP Central Committee's political report and reports on the main directions of the country's socioeconomic development, as well as on changes to the party rules, the congress concretized the policy of socialist building. The work of the party's highest forum and the documents adopted by it show that Laos has firmly joined the family of socialist community states. The congress' decisions attest to the LPRP's political maturity. The party is following a course that accords with the historical and socioeconomic conditions of Laos and the aspirations of its entire multinational people.

The LPRP's general line in the period of creating the foundations of the material and technical base of socialism consists, as the congress documents point out, in the constant strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The party organizes and rallies the republic's working people so that their right to be the masters of their country is realized to the maximum. Three revolutions are developing simultaneously in Laos -- the breaking of backward production relations and the shaping of new ones, the scientific and technical revolution and cultural and ideological reorganization.

The party places the task of revealing all potential for growth and bringing natural and labor resources more fully into economic circulation on the agenda in economic life. The development of agriculture and forestry as the chief sectors at the present time, gradual industrialization, the stage-by-stage transfer of small-scale production onto a large-scale footing and the raising of the people's material living standards -- all this is subordinate to the chief aim: the creation of an independent socialist economy. A significant step along the path of increasing the economic potential of Laos and strengthening its defense capability will actually be taken during the completion of the first 5-year socioeconomic development plan (1981-1985).

The Third LPRP Congress set the task of creating the reliable defense of the republic's sovereignty, national independence and new system. Together with Vietnam and Kampuchea a powerful, independent, united and socialist Laos will stand guard over the socialist gains in the region and make its contribution to the cause of the struggle for peace and the peoples' security. The LPRP's highest forum pointed with satisfaction to the fruitful cooperation between Laos and the Soviet Union and expressed firm conviction in the further development and strengthening of fraternal ties.

The congress elected a 49-man LPRP Central Committee. Six persons were elected Central Committee candidate members.

At the first LPRP Central Committee plenum Kaysone Phomvihan was unanimously elected general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee.

The following were elected members of the LPRP Central Committee Politburo: Kaysone Phomvihan, Nouhak Phoumsavan, Souphanouvong, Phoumi Vongvichit, Khamtai Siphandon, Phoun Sipaseut and Sisomphon Lovansai.

The following were elected secretaries of the LPRP Central Committee: Nouhak Phoumsavan, Khamtai Siphandon, Phoun Sipaseut, Sisomphon Lovansai, Sali Vongkhamsao, Sisavat Keobounphan, Saman Vignaket and Maichantan Sengmani.

Delivering the final speech, Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, said that the success of the third party congress is a result of the party's collective reason. The congress has demonstrated that the party possesses monolithic unity of will and action and that it is a genuinely Marxist-Leninist party that has been tempered in the struggle for the motherland's freedom and independence. The congress attests to the indissoluble connection between the party and the people. It gives the Lao working people new strength to move toward the heights of the future.

The congress was declared closed. The "Internationale" resounded in the hall.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI VIEWS CIA ACTIVITY IN POLAND

LD051626 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1400 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 5 May (TASS) -- The paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI has published an article, "The Spider's Web of the CIA," exposing the subversive activity of the American espionage department.

The paper writes: Many U.S. diplomats working abroad are staff of the Central Intelligence Agency. Agents of other U.S. secret services also work behind the screen of diplomatic passports. This wide network of espionage and subversion implements Washington's secret policy, which is determined by the leading circles of the military-industrial complex. It is directed first and foremost against the Soviet Union, the socialist community, national liberation movements and communist parties.

As many facts and events bear witness, Poland is one of the most important targets of the CIA. On the basis of available information it is possible to establish that, beginning in 1948, attempts have been made to destabilize the state system in Poland, The activity of CIA agents has been intensifying particularly in the period of increased social tension inside the country, which imperialism is pinning its main hopes on utilizing.

Some CIA employees are trying to operate in diplomatic missions situated in various countries of the world. They are striving to entice Polish citizens abroad into the CIA network. These people act covertly, frequently saying they are friends of Poland and the Poles and wish to offer them help in solving many questions.

The newspaper notes that such agents are working in American embassies in Mexico, Switzerland, Italy and other countries. They operate among diplomats and foreign trade officials. For cooperation with the CIA, American resident agents offer considerable sums of money and help and assistance in promotion.

Such anti-Polish activity in various countries of the world, stresses ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, is generally characteristic of the CIA's activity. It bears witness to the particular interest shown by leading circles of American imperialism, which is striving for world domination, in Poland -- an important link in the socialist community. The intensification of activity indicates at the same time that imperialism, and above all American imperialism, has not abandoned the secret anti-Polish operation codenamed "Corruption Factor" which was elaborated at the end of the '40's. However, despite the enormous harm caused to Poland, as the agents operating in Poland are removed the execution of this operation becomes increasingly difficult.

In the present situation those who fell into the CIA net can no longer feel themselves to be secure, nor can their bosses, who often hide behind diplomatic passports.

POLISH SEJM SESSION BRIEFED ON DISTURBANCES

LD052000 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1415 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 5 May (TASS) -- A 2-day session of the Polish Sejm has ended. The Sejm adopted a declaration on national accord and a number of laws on the development of culture and higher education.

Polish Internal Affairs Minister Kiszczak briefed the Sejm on the street disturbances which took place in Warsaw and in other Polish cities on 3 May. The incidents were motivated by slogans hostile to the socialist state, and were coordinated and directed by one and the same hand. Also, the incidents occured immediately after worshippers had left the church.

Unfortunately, the minister said, certain disorderly groups, especially in Warsaw, displayed considerable aggression. Fifty-one policemen were injured and 271 people were detained in the capital. Those detained were the ringleaders of the incidents and the aggressive disturbers of law and order.

These events, the minister declared, were clearly inspired by the enemies of socialism who are openly demonstrating their hostile intentions. The term "slanderous political propaganda" no longer does justice to the external support which the enemies of socialism are receiving and to the things which Radio Free Europe is doing. This radio station is broadcasting not only instructions on how to carry out the conspiracy but whole scenarios on the organization of disorders.

The offensive against our socialist state, the minister continued, stems first and foremost from a fear that tension in Poland is dying down and that the opportunities for the enemies of socialism to influence the situation in the country are diminishing. The fact that the "Polish question" has begun to disappear from the sensational headlines of Western newspapers is not to their advantage. Or perhaps the idea is that our problems should overshadow the shameful conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands or some other colonialist actions. That is the explanation for the street disorders in Polish cities. That is their internal and external political mechanism, said the minister.

PAP reported that W. Jaruzelski chaired a meeting of the Military Council of National Salvation in Warsaw. The council was given an assessment of the social and political situation in the country in connection with the incidents that have taken place. Decisions which are essential in this situation were adopted.

POLISH YOUTH UNION PLENUM FOCUSES ON SCHOOLS

PM051543 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 82 p 3

[Correspondent Yu. Orlik report: "For the Sake of Creation"]

[Text] A plenum with this agenda -- the consolidation of the ideological and political nature of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP] -- had been expected. That could be seen from my meetings with ZSMP activists -- at mines in Silesia, at the Radom telephone plant, at the Warsaw Ursus tractor plant, wherever I have been in the past few months. I want in particular to mention my latest meeting -- with the tractor builders.

Since August 1980 this enterprise has been the epicenter of political struggle. Here the Solidarity extremists from the Mazowsze region built themselves a nest. Many of the strikes and protest actions which passed over the country started right here at this enterprise. Janas and Bujak frequently spoke beneath the vaults of the Ursus shops, sowing distrust and hatred, and their malice was all the greater in that the party organization did not disintegrate under the onslaught of the counterrevolutionary forces. And the pressure was strong.

In December last year the Solidarity militants stated their intention to "expel" the party committee from the enterprise. These plans were thwarted only by the imposition of martial law. The activity of the plant's ZSMP board was also subjected to malicious attacks -- everything was done to undermine its authority. Some young people succumbed to the demagogic propaganda and lost their bearings, or were simply confused. Young people began to leave the organization.

This trend has now been halted, but the situation in the organization, among the young people, still remains complex. Ideological fluctuations, consumerist sentiments and lack of faith in their own strength -- these phenomena cannot fail to worry us. And that is why it is so important to restore the organizations' militancy (and not only at Ursus) and to enrich the forms of young people's political education. These tasks faced the sixth ZSMP main board plenum.

Many of those taking part in the plenum spoke with concern of the situation prevailing in the schools. Solidarity's harmful activity, it is well known, did not bypass the classroom. Even children were drawn into the political struggle.

Some teachers succumbed to the sermons of the "normalizers" of the education system and used the opportunity to influence adolesecents' minds and hearts, to sow distrust, dissatisfaction and anarchist sentiments in them. A teacher at one school in Katowice Voivodship, a former Solidarity activist, brought several inflammatory posters to a lesson -- some of the posters which the trade union association propaganda services had stuck to the walls of buildings and fences -- and asked her pupils to draw their own poster similar to these. When one pupil refused to carry out the project, stating that he was being made to write lies, this schoolmarm called the pupil's mother to the school and gave her a dressing down. This example, which was cited the plenum, makes one ponder, particularly about the education of the teachers themselves and the need to perform major political work with the teachers.

As one speaker noted, the school cannot be "a certificate factory." It is supposed to prepare young people for life in socialist society, and from this stems the paramount need to enhance the party organizations' and socialist youth unions' influence in secondary educational establishments.

Under cover of Solidarity and the Independent Union of Students numerous "independent" groups and groupings of various kinds proliferated among senior pupils, like the Federation of School Youth, which stated that it admitted to its ranks all who did not belong to a political organization -- it had in mind the Polish Scout Union and the ZSMP. This was an overt attempt to split the students, to drive out organizations of a socialist nature from the school. The members of the federation announced a boycott on marking, examinations and "unsuitable" teachers. Relapses into this kind of mindless anarchic thinking can still be encountered. Counterrevolutionaries who have not come to terms with the failure of their plans to seize power are trying to draw senior pupils into conspiratorial activity and are disseminating through their hands various antisocialist appeals and leaflets. Although these are isolated instances, they cannot be dismissed.

The imposition of martial law barred the way to the murky stream of propaganda lampoons. But their definite influence on young people's consciousness is making itself felt to this day. This was mentioned by many of those taking part in the plenum, noting the needs to reorganize the teaching of sociopolitical and historical disciplines in the school and higher educational establishments and to publish textbooks based on Marxist-Leninist methodology.

And one further idea was heard at the plenum. However important various manuals and works on history and the sociopolitical disciplines may be, nothing can take the place of young people's direct, live communication with representatives of the older generation defending the cause of socialism in Poland. The youth organizations' work plans must include meetings with war and labor veterans and party and state figures.

I have not set myself the task of describing all the questions discussed at the plenum. These are just notes in the margin of a verbatim report whose aim is to show the reader the complex ideological and political problems the ZSMP is encountering now. However, the union's activists are setting about the solution confidently and vigorously. The plenum resolution states: "The rebirth of the socialist fatherland is impossible without young people's participation. After all, this is the building of our future. That is why we are taking firm hold of this matter."

PRAVDA HITS SCHMIDT TIME MAGAZINE INTERVIEW

PM051121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 May 82 p 5

[M. Podklyuchnikov "Rejoinder": "Instead of Potential Strength"]

[Text] Either the transatlantic bad example is infectious or there is some other reason, but more often than not lately there has been a steely note in FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt's voice when he talks about the Soviet Union. The most recent example is provided by the interview he gave to America's TIME magazine the other day.

"The President," H. Schmidt stated in particular, "has now formulated a posture of potential strength on the basis of which we (!) can successfully negotiate with the Russians." Thus once again we have the "position of strength" policy. It looks as though H. Schmidt, to please Washington, has decided to ignore the lessons Bonn was taught in Adenauer's time.

Other remarks also smack of the political language and style of that evil time. It turns out that Hamburg is living under a terrible threat. According to the chancellor, "a huge concentration of Soviet tanks is in a state of combat readiness only 40 km from there (that is, from Hamburg)."

All right, experience shows that Western politicians grab the bugbear of the "Soviet threat" every time they have to get themselves out of a difficult situation. And the situation is indeed difficult for Bonn at the moment. For more and more people in the FRG are seeing that the true threat to peace in Europe comes from the U.S. and NATO militarist course with which Bonn is so clearly displaying solidarity.

The true facts, not mythical "huge concentrations," are common knowledge. Here they are: Under the new agreement with the United States the FRG's territory is becoming a huge dump for American military hardware that, on the pretext of a "crisis situation," is going to be used to deploy twice as many American troops there. [sentence as published] There is more. There are many thousands of American nuclear warheads on FRG soil. Yet now attempts are being made to turn it into a launchpad for American medium-range nuclear missiles capable of delivering a "first strike" against the USSR as well. The Pentagon is also intended to deploy its new chemical weapons in the FRG -- scarcely anyone has any illusions about the purpose of this.

Even before now the Federal Republic has been notable for its considerable level of militarization. But now it is threatening to become an American springboard for the unleashing of nuclear and chemical war. That is the true danger to peace. And in order to eliminate it, what is needed is not "potential strength" but the greatest possible potential sense.

TASS OBSERVER ON BENEFIT OF USSR-FRG COOPERATION

LD051736 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 5 May 82

[By TASS economic observer Yuriy Maksimov]

[Text] Moscow, 5 May, TASS -- The diversified business cooperation between the Soviet Union and the FRG ensures high annual rates of growth of mutual trade. The FRG is the Soviet Union's leading trade partner among the capitalist countries. Over the past decade the mutual supplies by the two countries have grown more than ten fold to reach over 6,000 million roubles in 1981. This record level of trade between the USSR and the FRG has been reached for the first time ever in business relations between states with different social systems.

In looking back at the major milestones in the development of Soviet-West German economic relations one will invariably note the agreement on developing and deepening long-term cooperation between the USSR and the FRG in the field of the economy and industry, which was signed on May 6, 1978.

This agreement is a truly long-term one, as it is designed for a term of 25 years, that is projected into the 21st century. This is a vivid indication, above all, of the fact that both countries have a stake in building their business relations on a large-scale and long-term basis which promotes goodneighborliness in Europe.

In this light Washington's striving to gear the FRG to its "economic sanctions" against the USSR looks strange at the very least. Strange because if adopted, the FRG would find itself in a rather difficult situation. It is an open secret that in the West German supplies to the USSR machinery, steel and metallurgical industry products make two thirds. There is awareness in the FRG that a cut in exports with present-day difficult economic situation in the West would make losses to a number of the FRG industries irretrievable.

On the other hand, the FRG cannot discount such an important factor in bilateral business relations, as the traditional supplies from the USSR of such most important goods as oil and oil products, gas, solid fuel, ores of non-ferrous metals and chemical raw materials. The FRG's demand for natural gas is met by more than 15 percent by the supplies from the USSR, for titanium -- by 21 percent, molybdenum -- by 27 percent, and ferrochrome of some grades -- by 23 percent, etc.

The potentialities of Soviet-West German cooperation will apparently further broaden due to the construction of the transcontinental export gas pipeline western Siberia -- western border, which is more than 4,000 kilometers long. This "contract of the century" will indisputably cement the ties between Soviet organizations and West German companies.

CPSU DELEGATION RECEIVED BY SEW CHAIRMAN

PM061143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 82 p 4

[Text] West Berlin, 29 Apr (TASS) -- Horst Schmitt, chairman of the SEW, [Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin], today received the CPSU delegation headed by Ye.Z. Razumov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, which is here at the invitation of the SEW board.

PCP LEADER PRAISES PRAVDA ON ANNIVERSARY

LD050912 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2058 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 5 May (TASS) -- PRAVDA today prints an article by Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP], in connection with the 70th anniversary of the paper, which is now supplies to 153 foreign countries.

"PRAVDA," Alvaro Cunhal writes, "the organ of the CPSU Central Committee, takes an active part in building socialism and is the voice of the party and at the same time the mouthpiece of the working people and a mirror of Soviet reality."

PRAVDA can also be called a mirror of international life. Its assessment of world events is taken as that of a party with great experience in the struggle for peace, international security and social progress. Truthfulness and accuracy in presenting and analyzing events are the basic standards of PRAVDA.

"PRAVDA is distinguished by its high professional, political, ideological and cultural qualities, which are so necessary for it to fulfill the tasks the party has set the paper since the first days of its existence" Alvaro Cunhal writes.

"For us Portuguese," the PCP general secretary continues, "PRAVDA is of particular significance. It systematically tells Soviet people about our country's problems, about the struggle of our people and of our party.

"And this is always done, I stress, with respect for the truth and with accuracy, which is of particular value to us, since in Portugal, during the 48 years of fascism and then during the counterrevolutionary process which began 18 months after the revolution of 25 April 1974, we had read lies, libel and deliberate misinformation poisoning the consciousness of the Portuguese public.

"PRAVDA has always been the vehicle for the expression of the international solidarity of the CPSU, the solidarity of the Soviet people with the struggle of the PCP, of our working class and of all the working people of Portugal".

"For all this, we respect and greatly value PRAVDA. This is why we consider PRAVDA, now marking its 70th anniversary, a friend of our people, our party and our country," Alvaro Cunhal writes.

LENINGRADSKIY OBKOM DELEGATION BACK FROM ITALY

PM060853 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 May 82 p 4

[Text] TASS -- On 30 April a Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom delegation headed by Obkom Secretary V.G. Zakharov returned to Moscow from a visit to Italy at the invitation of the Italian Communist Party's Lombardy regional committee.

FINNISH CENTER PARTY DELEGATION LEAVES USSR

PM060831 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 May 82 p 4

[Text] TASS -- A delegation of the leadership of the Finnish Center Party headed by party Chairman P. Vayrynen left Moscow for home on 29 April following a visit to the Soviet Union at the CPSU Central Committee's invitation.

The delegation was seen off at Leningrad Station by V.I. Konotop, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moskovskiy Obkom; A.F. Rumyantsev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and chief editor of EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA; V.S. Shaposhnikov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; and CPSU Central Committee apparatus executives.

PRAVDA WELCOMES CYPRIOT LEFT'S ELECTION PROGRAM

PM041611 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 82 p 5

[Nikolay Miroshnik commentary: "Joint Program"]

[Text] Athens -- The Cyprus Progressive Party of the Working People [AKEL] and the ruling Democratic Party have officially announced the formulation of a joint minimum program, a common platform of cooperation in the domestic and foreign policy spheres. At the same time both parties have stated their support for the candidacy of S. Kiprianou, Cyprus' current president, for reelection to a second term in February's elections next year.

In keeping with the minimum program, AKEL and the Democratic Party are trying to set up an independent, sovereign, territorially integral, federative biregional republic which guarantees the unity of the country and people and the defense of their inalienable rights. The two parties have agreed that the republic's foreign policy will be an anti-imperialist, anticolonial and antifascist policy of peace and nonalignment and a policy in support of detente and mutual understanding. In connection with this, special attention will be paid to developing and strengthening Cyprus' ties with the nonaligned and socialist states while simultaneously broadening relations with Western countries, too.

With regard to the Cyprus problem, both sides stated that intercommunity talks under UN auspices on the basis of its top-level resolutions and agreements remain the most suitable instrument for resolving its internal aspects. AKEL and the Democratic Party also support the idea of internationalizing the Cyprus question and the Soviet Union's proposal on convening a representative international conference within the UN framework to promote the solution of the problem's external aspects.

The significance of the agreement, which has been greeted with approval by most Cypriots, is clear. The joint minimum program was the result and recognition of Cypriot Communists' many years of struggle for the unity of the republic's democratic and patriotic forces, which is the only condition under which it is possible to reach a fair solution of the Cyprus problem and oppose the intrigues of imperialism, which has not abandoned hope of turning the country into its obedient satellite.

The implementation of the minimum program, which is open to all the country's other patriotic forces for affiliation, undoubtedly creates a basis for victory by the two largest democratic parties' candidate in the forthcoming presidential election. The joint activity of the republic's leading political forces will promote a just solution of the Cyprus problem.

U.S. INCREASING MILITARY PRESENCE ON CYPRUS

LD051750 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1830 GMT 4 May 82

[Unattributed commentary entitled: "The United States and NATO Fan the Flames of Tension in the Mediterranean Region"]

[Summary] Demonstrations have been going on worldwide in support of peace and the reduction of tension; however, the U.S. attitude is entirely opposed to this. The statement in Portugal by U.S. General Rogers, commander of NATO forces in Europe, is a case in point. He advocated increasing NATO's arms and its area of operations. Special attention is devoted to countries like Turkey in furthering these aims. The U.S. assistant defense secretary, during a recent visit to Turkey, held talks on the modernization of the Turkish Army. Nor do U.S. and NATO strategists ignore Cyprus; they are trying hard to transform Cyprus into a NATO Middle East post.

"Recently, the United States has been steadily increasing its military presence in Cyprus. This is a fact that has been crystal clear particularly since the Iranian revolution. Media in Cyprus have often reported that Washington transferred a large proportion of its military equipment in Iran to British military bases in Cyprus. Also, once again according to the Cypriot press, America is modernizing the radio-technical [radyoteknik] installations operating on the island for the purpose of spying on the socialist countries. The United States is establishing new military installations on the island -- particularly on the northern part."

"The keen interest shown by the United States and its NATO partners in Cyprus is easily understood. They will establish themselves firmly on the island and from here aim at the whole Middle East -- which they have declared a region of vital interest -- and endanger both regional and world peace. This kind of policy is meeting with the determined resistance of the progressive forces in the Mediterranean countries."

PAPANDREOU CITED ON GREEK POLICY ON U.S. BASES

PM051321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 May 82 p 5

[Unidentified "own correspondent" dispatch: "For a Peaceful Balkans"]

[Text] Athens, 1 May -- The ultimate goal of the Greek Government, Prime Minister A. Papandreou has stated, is to remove the American military bases from the country's territory. The immediate goal is to secure Greek control over the bases' activity to ensure that this activity "does not place in a difficult position any state with which we maintain good diplomatic relations."

RPP SCORES SAUDIS ON AFGHAN AID, SINAI STANCE

LD060200 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1630 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Quoting the Saudi minister of information, Shaykh Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani, AFP said that Saudi Arabia has decided to give additional financial aid of 5 million riyals to the counterrevolutionary Afghan leaders residing in Pakistan. This sum will be spent to buy U.S. weapons and to meet the living expenses of the Afghan terrorists in Pakistan.

What are the motives for all this sympathy given by the Saudi officials, who feign pride in their extreme care for the preservation of Islamic traditions and customs, toward those criminals who are robbing and murdering their nationals, thus violating Islamic values, and who ridicule the Saudi royal family itself?

Not long ago the Pakistani security authorities were compelled to arrest a number of Afghan mujahidin who attacked the rest house where the Saudi monarch stays whenever he comes to Pakistan for fishing. Is it logical that the Saudi leadership should swallow this insult silently and then rush to reward the criminals? What has made it forget its pride and take such stances which have raised a number of questions?

We believe that one of the main reasons might be that Saudi Arabia is yielding to pressure it is being subjected to by the United States which is trying to preoccupy Saudi Arabia with the Afghan problem in an attempt to withdraw it from the circle of the Arab battle. Otherwise how can one explain the fact that Saudi official information, which is paying all this attention to the presence of a number of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, is totally unconcerned about the presence of the U.S. forces in Sinai under the cover of the multinational forces.

True, the Saudi officials are trying to justify this stance by claiming that the NATO forces of occupation are in Sinai with the approval of the Egyptian leadership. But everyone knows that such approval was wrested from Egypt with promises and threats. They also know that Egypt no longer has any degree of freedom of choice under the existence of the strategic cooperation agreement between the United States and Israel, the agreement under which the United States is to take all steps, including military, against Egypt in the event Israel says that Egypt has violated its commitments or senses that there is a danger of such a violation.

Therefore we believe that the joy expressed by Riyadh and certain other Arab capitals over the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Sinai is totally unjustified, since the Israeli withdrawal, which should have contributed to breaking up the ring of isolation around the countries participating in the Camp David deal, can under no circumstances help the Arabs to eliminate the consequences of the Israeli aggression since the presence of NATO forces in Sinai is one of the direct results of this aggression.

TIKHONOV RECEIVES LIBYAN ATOMIC ENERGY SECRETARY

LD051514 Moscow TASS in English 1416 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 5 May, TASS -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov today received in the Kremlin Secretary for Atomic Energy of the Socialist People's Libyan Jamahiriya 'Abd al-Majid al-Qa'ud, now on a working visit in the Soviet Union.

An exchange of opinions on concrete issues of development of Soviet-Libyan relations, and also on a number of international problems, was held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

The mutual confidence was expressed that further consolidation and expansion of many-sided links between the Soviet Union and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah meet the interests of the peoples of both countries, the aims of the struggle for peace, security and equitable cooperation between states.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS MOSCOW VISIT OF PFLP'S HABASH

PM051531 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 May 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit by Palestinian Delegation"]

[Text] A delegation of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP] headed by its general secretary, G. Habash, was in Moscow 26 through 30 April at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries.

The delegation had meetings and talks with representatives of the Soviet public, in the course of which Israel's cruel repressive measures in the occupied Arab territories, the barbaric bombing of cities in southern Lebanon by the Israeli military and the continuing provocations against other Arab countries were resolutely condemned. It was stressed that the responsibility for Tel Aviv's expansionist course is fully shared by the United States, which arms and finances the aggressor and provides political cover for its aggressive policy.

Representatives of the Soviet public declared their firm support for the struggle of the Palestinian people, under PLO leadership, for self-determination and the creation of an independent state.

G. Habash and the delegation members expressed gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet state for their principled, consistent course of support for the Palestinians' struggle and the establishment of a lasting and just peace in the Near East. They placed a high value on the efforts of the Soviet Union, its leadership and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally to curb the arms race, prevent nuclear war and ensure the freedom and sovereign rights of all peoples.

The delegation laid a wreath at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier near the Kremlin Wall.

KUWAIT PAPER INTERVIEWS BRUTENTS ON MIDEAST ISSUES

PM041031 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 24 Apr 82 p 15

[Part one of three-part AL-WATAN correspondent interview with Karen Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department in Moscow -- date not given]

[Excerpt] Question: Deputy Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and Minister of Information Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad's visit to Moscow in the first half of 1980 had positive results in strengthening bilateral relationsbetween the two countries. Woud you, on the basis of the practices and traditions of present Soviet-Kuwaiti relations, analyze these relations during the past period and provide a visualization of these relations in the light of the said visit and of the Soviet by minister of state and chairman of the national council of arts, culture and literature, 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn? Do the results of Shaykh Sabah's visit apply to Soviet relations with the rest of the Gulf countries? How true are recent widely-circulated rumours about the existence of secret mediation aimed at establishing relations between the Soviet Union and Saudi Arabia and what is your opinion on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries?

Answer: Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad's visit to the Soviet Union and his talks with Comrade Andrey Gromyko and other leading government officials in the Soviet Union were an important contribution to strengthening Soviet-Kuwaiti friendship, which has successfully and steadily been developing in the past years for the benefit of both countries. We are pleased to point out that the Soviet Union and Kuwait adopt similar or close stances on many urgent issues in the international life, including the question of a settlement in the Middle East, and they cooperate fruitfully in various fields.

The Soviet Union views with due respect the constructive role Kuwait plays in the struggle for the just Arab cause and against Israeli aggression and capitulationist and unilateral deals. It can be said with total confidence that the level achieved in Soviet-Kuwait relations and their good traditions provide a solid basis for continuing the development and expansion of relations between our countries in all aspects.

You have also referred to Minister of State 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn's visit to the Soviet Union. In our view this too is a good gesture proving the growth and enrichment of our relations and contacts.

Perhaps it is natural and logical to expect the positive outcome of Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad's visit and the spirit of harmony and good will that prevailed at the Soviet-Kuwaiti talks in Moscow to have a good impact on the attitude of the other Gulf states and to contribute to better understanding of the Soviet Union's policy, which aims at developing friendly relations with the Arab countries, strengthening their independence, respecting their sovereignty, and not interfering in their internal affairs, and, finally, to better understanding of our policy that aims at achieving a just settlement in the Middle East and of the fact that Soviet-Arab cooperation is compatible with the basic interests of the Arab countries.

As for the rumors -- which are sometimes strong and at other times die out -- regarding the activities concerning the exchange of relations between the Soviet Union and Saudi Arabia, these are, in my view, a self-expression of the feeling of the abnormality of the situation -- contrary to the logic of history -- in which the Soviet Union, "the true friend and loyal ally of the Arab countries," and Saudi Arabia, "the country that today occupies a prominent place in the life of the Arab world," are without normal diplomatic relations. On this occasion I would like to mention that what is meant is not the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Saudi Arabia, because they have existed since the twenties. What is meant is merely the exchange of diplomatic missions. The Soviet Union has often expressed its readiness for such a step, which would not only serve the interests of bilateral relations but also usefully contribute to the question of Soviet-Arab cooperation and help in escalating the struggle of the Arabs and the Soviet Union for the liquidation of the effects of Israeli aggression and reaching a just solution for the Middle East problem, as well as strengthening the Arab position in this struggle.

This stand of ours applies to the Gulf countries as well, since the basis of our relations with them, like relations with other countries, can be found in the principles of equality, nonintereference in internal affairs and respect of sovereignty and national independence. As for social and ideological differences, in our view they cannot be an obstacle to the growth of normal relations. It is known that we have relations with various world countries because one of the fundamental principles of the Soviet foreign policy is peaceful coexistence and the recognition of the full right of all countries and peoples to choose their own path to development.

Question: After the change in the Egyptian leadership some observers have formed the impression that the new Egyptian president is looking for an opportunity to revise Egyptian foreign policy and make some changes in it. What is your evaluation of the developments of the situation in Egypt after President as-Sadat's assassination? Do you expect the possibility of radical changes aimed at ending Egypt's isolation in the Arab world? Do you consider, on the basis of your long cooperation experiment with Egypt, that it is likely in the foreseeable future that there will be a new revival in Soviet-Egyptian relations that would bring them back to the level that existed during the era of Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir? Or have such relations, suffered such damage during As-Sadat's rule that their repair might take a very long time and need a great amount of mututal effort?

Answer: The development of the situation in Egypt following As-Sadat's death, as is known, arouses great attention and interest among world opinion.

In my view this is natural, considering Egypt's position and weight in the Arab world, the role it can play in it, and, finally, the abnormal development of Egyptian policy following 'Abd an-Nasir's death, which led to Egypt's isolation in the Arab world and, prior to that, to a great deterioration in Soviet-Egyptian relations. It is probably premature now to offer long-term conclusions about developments in Egypt. Yet I cannot but say that there are certain signs indicating that President Mubarak is seeking to make some changes in the course followed by his predecessor. What is interesting at the same time is that the Egyptian authorities continue to implement the unilateral Camp David agreement, which the Arabs have rejected and condemned. It appears that the new Egyptian leadership is still at the stage of drawing and shaping its political course.

I would like to affirm that the Soviet Union bears no responsibility for what happened to Soviet-Egyptian relations. The Soviet Union, which in its foreign policy pursues the Leninist line, continually builds its relations with the other countries, including Egypt, on the basis of the principles of equality, noninterference in internal affairs and sincere, constructive, mutually beneficial cooperation. Despite attempts to arouse suspicions about Soviet-Egyptian relations during 'Abd an-Nasir's rule and the false allegations that were widely spread by the Egyptian leadership during As-Sadat's rule, our cooperation with Egypt did not constitute a violation of its national independence. On the contrary, it was a tributary and strong support for Egypt in the conflict with imperialism, which refused to recognize the fact that the Egyptian people, under 'Abd an-Nasir's leadership, had chosen the path to freedom and smashed the shackles of prolonged subservience to colonialism. President 'Abd an-Nasir, whose personality won great respect among Soviet citizens as a great Egyptian and Arab leader, often stressed that equitable Soviet-Egyptian relations played a unique role in supporting Egypt's independence, particularly in confronting imperialist pressures and in developing the Egyptian national economy.

Obviously, President 'Abd an-Nasir and his colleagues who adopted a nationalist stand and firmly defended Egyptian interests, as well as Arab interests hostile to imperialism, had persistently followed the course of developing the Soviet-Egyptian and Soviet-Arab friendship.

Therefore, when the Egyptian leadership abandoned this course and pursued one of reviving Egypt's subservience to imperialism and of abandoning the continuing defense of the country's national interest and the Arab positions, it was equally natural that cooperation with the Soviet Union was undermined as an indivisible part of that process.

It is difficult now for one to predict how Soviet-Egyptian relations will develop. I can only express the certainty that the more Egyptian policy is guided by national interests, the broader the horizons of developing these relations becomes.

As for the Soviet Union, our principled line maintains all its elements and effectiveness. We are for development of normal, mutually beneficial relations with Egypt. This position of ours, as is known, was expressed in the messages that Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Comrade Tikhonov, chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, sent to the new Egyptian leadership.

It can be said unequivocally that every Egyptian step toward development of normal relations with the Soviet Union will find the required response on our part. We believe such a development serves the interests of Egypt and of the Arabs in general. Finally, it is in the interest of a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

Question: During Yasir 'Arafat's recent visit to Moscow it was announced that the status of the PLO legation in Moscow has been raised to that of an embassy. Observers explain this as being a recognition on your part that the Palestinian state is established as of today.

What are the methods that you consider to be acceptable for the materialization of the idea of the establishment the Palestinian state in real life? How does, in your view, the Palestinian state, its regime, its nature and its borders appear?

Answer: Supporting the just struggle being waged by the Palestinian people and their sacred right to national self-determination and to establish an independent state of their own is one of the basic principles of our position of the lasting, just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem. In this regard the Soviet Union offers effective and continuing aid to the Palestinian nationalists. We have established relations and proved in effective and practical ways our solidarity with the Palestinian Arab people and their sole legitimate representative, the PLO, since the organization took its first steps. We believe that the Soviet citizens have made certain contributions to the great successes the Palestinian people have achieved since then and to strengthening the PLO positions and the wide international recognition the organization has enjoyed.

Raising the status of the PLO legation in Moscow, on which agreement was reached during Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Moscow, was only a new step in the development of such support for the just cause of the Palestinian people. If we wanted to talk about the ways to achieve full national rights, we believe that this should be part -- indeed, an indivisible part -- of any real settlement in the Middle East.

With regard to the entity and social system the Palestinian state should have, this is up to the Palestinian people alone and is something nobody else can decide.

Question: In a speech to the 26th CPSU Congress President Brezhnev condemned the Iraq-Iran war as a futile war as far as the interests of both states are concerned and one that would benefit only imperialism, which wishes to regain its positions in the area. What are, in your view, the practical steps that must be taken in order to convince both warring sides to cease their fire and resolve the dispute through political negotiations?

Answer: The course of events more and more confirms the correctness of the principled evaluation of the Iran-Iraq war that was made by Comrade Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress and retains its full importance in this regard.

This war is actually futile as far as the interests of both countries and peoples are concerned. It will only bring benefits to imperialism, which is seeking to exploit this war in order to strengthen its positions in the area and change the development line that is hostile to imperialism both in Iran and Iraq, as well as to divert the resources and capabilities of both countries from resisting the aggressive U.S. and Israeli policies.

It is known that several attempts at mediation have been made since the beginning of the war in order to stop the bloodshed, but they did not bring about the desired results. But we understand and welcome all the friendly efforts aimed at putting an end to current military operations, which are causing grave damage to both sides, and steering events toward resolving the dispute with the help of political negotiations. I would like to add that the position of condemning this military conflict on the grounds that it is harmful and futile is accompanied and will remain accompanied by a strict neutral stand by the Soviet Union, although our neutrality is friendly to both sides.

Question: The explosive situation in Lebanon and the U.S. and Israeli plans regarding that country gravely affect the development of the situation in the Middle East in general and cause considerable harm to the Lebanese people, as well as putting the Palestinian resistance movement and Syria in an extremely critical situation. Do you believe that there are any acceptable ways to overcome the Lebanese crisis and in your view what should be done in order to ease tension in that country and avoid the continuing escalation of violence and fighting? Does the Soviet Union have any particular initiatives regarding Lebanon?

Answer: We cannot but agree completely with what you say -- that U.S.-Israeli policies gravely affect the developments of the Middle East situation in general and cause the Lebanese people suffering.

Israel and the United States, through their interference in Lebanon's affairs, aim at imposing their will on the Lebanese people and, at the same time, repressing the Palestinian resistance movement and harassing Syria, which is in the forefront of the struggle against Camp David neocolonialist line.

The vicious occupationist character of Israeli policy and the total protection the United States gives to Israel is clearly evident in the Lebanese events. In our view this aggressive policy and the constant attacks on that country, which is inhabited by a small but talented and hard-working population, is the principal if not the only reason for the tragic situation in which the Lebanese people are living and that arouses the great sympathy of the Soviet Union. The feelings of the Soviets in this regard was expressed by Comrade Brezhnev in his speech in Tbilisi last year when he wondered "Is it possible for us to be indifferent to the fate of Lebanon, which is virtually bleeding to death and is being annihilated by the Israeli soldiers?"

Lebanon's internal problems have to a great extent been created and are being intensified, first as a result of U.S. intervention and Israeli attacks and second because this intervention and these attacks hinder even taking preliminary steps on the road to solving these problems. Obviously, a situation has been created today that renders the overcoming of Lebanon's problem separately from a Middle East settlement in general impossible. However, this does not mean it is impossible to take steps to improve the situation in that country and reduce tension in it, as well as to search for comprehensive solutions on the basis of achieving national accord while taking the interests of all parties into consideration.

As for the Soviet Union's attitude, it remains as it is. We stand firmly in defense of Lebanon's national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. We believe that the firm support of these principles and the successful growth of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Lebanon in the various forms, just like our support for the general Arab cause, is an actual "trump card" of great significance in the Lebanese people's defense of their interests and national rights.

I would also like to assert that the Soviet Union will continue its firm pursuance of the policy of solidarity with the Lebanese people who, together with the Palestinian resistance movement, are resisting imperialist, Zionist and reactionary conspiracies, in the future.

Question: The news of the efforts of the two parts of Yemen to seek unity has caused great repercussions in the Arab world. How do you evaluate this unity in the Soviet Union? Was this matter discussed during the negotiations that were held with YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih during his recent visit to Moscow? In your view, what effect will this unity have on the positions of the Soviet Union in this strategically important part of the world?

Answer: Everybody knows that different plans and projects for unity continuously emerge in the Arab world's political life and are fervently discussed. Expressing views on such projects and practical steps to implement them is, of course, a matter that concerns the countries that take such steps. In other words, it is a matter that concerns the Arab peoples themselves.

As for our attitude toward this kind of initiative, it is determined by the extent to which such initiatives accord with the interests of the countries and peoples concerned, the extent of the support these initiatives receive in these countries, the level of preparation for such steps and the practical arrangements that follow them and, finally, the extent to which they accord with the Arab peoples' interests and the struggle against imperialism and their resistance to aggressive U.S. and Israeli policy.

Naturally we are aware that the question of unity occupies a prominent position in the political life of the PDRY and the YAR. It is also of great importance to them and enjoys the support of the masses on both countries. Our attitude toward this idea and the practical steps to achieve it is entirely determined by our principled position, which I have just mentioned. But what must be taken into consideration in this regard is the fact that this question is inseparably linked to another issue that is of grave importance at present, namely guaranteeing the ties of sound good-neighborliness between the two Yemen's and the settlement of the existing differences through peaceful means and political negotiations, as well as through the development of friendly cooperation in the political, economic and other fields and joint and coordinated resistance to the schemes of imperialism and reaction in the area.

In reply to your question I would also like to assert that we do not in any way link our stand on the matter we are discussing with our positions in this part of the world, as you put it.

With regard to the talks that held in Moscow with President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, they dealt with a large number of issues. The joint statement on the outcome of the talks contained the views of both sides on this matter as well.

TASS CITES IRAN, IRAQ ON RECENT FIGHTING

LD041500 Moscow TASS in English 1332 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Tehran, 4 May, TASS -- A joint communique of the Joint Staff of Iran's Armed Forces and the Central Staff of the Corps of "Guards of the Islamic Revolution" says that when the counter-attack of Iraqi forces in the area of the Ahvaz-Khorramshahr route was being rebuffed the enemy sustained heavy casualties and lost considerable amounts of equipment. As many as 17 tanks, a great number of armoured carriers and army trucks was destroyed. The communique says that since the beginning of the Iranian offensive, the Iraqi forces lost seven thousand in killed and wounded. More than 4,000 Iraqi servicemen were taken prisoner.

Baghdad, 4 May, TASS -- According to a report of the Iraqi news agency INA, the casualties of Iranian troops over the five days of the offensive on the southern stretch of the front in the Khuzestan Province made up over 16 thousand killed and wounded. As many as 138 Iranian tanks, 72 armoured carriers, 14 helicopters were destroyed. Four Iranian warplanes were shot down.

BREZHNEV, GROMYKO SEND CONDOLENCES TO ALGERIA

LD051616 Moscow TASS in English 1546 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 5 May, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev sent a cable of sympathy and profound condolences to the president of Algeria, the general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party, Chadli Bendjedid, in connection with the tragic death of member of the Politbureau of the NLF party, Foreign Minister Mohamed ben Yahia, and of the comrades who accompanied him. The cable says that Mohamed ben Yahia is well remembered in the Soviet Union for his stay in Moscow as Algeria's ambassador.

USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, in a cable to General Secretary of Algeria's Foreign Ministry Mohamed Dembri, expressed his profound condolences over Ben Yahia's tragic death.

NAVAL SQUADRON TO VISIT SEYCHELLES 8-12 MAY

LD051446 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 5 May, TASS -- In accordance with an agreement, a Soviet naval squadron including a big anti-submarine warfare ship Vasiliy Chapayev and escort ship Ryaniy accompanied with a tanker and under the command of Rear Admiral M.N. Khronopulo will call for an official friendly visit at Port Victoria, the capital of the Republic of Seychelles, from May 8 to 12.

SWAPO CRITICIZES WESTERN 'CONTACT GROUP'

LD051456 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 5 May, TASS -- Armed struggle remains the most effective means of gaining Namibia's independence at the moment, since the peaceful way of settling the problem is blocked through the fault of enemies of the Namibian people. This has been stated in a final communique of the meeting of foreign ministers of the "frontline" states circulated here. Apart from foreign ministers of Tanzania, Angola, Mozambique, Botsawana, Zambia and Zimbabwe, it was attended by representatives of Nigeria and Kenya, as well as by the delegation of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) headed by its president, Sam Nuyoma.

The so-called "new" proposals of the Western "Contact Group" concerning the procedure of elections to the future constituent assembly of Namibia practically do not differ from the former ones, the document points out. SWAPO leaders have repeatedly stressed that the purpose of the so-called "double elections" system, or "one person -- two votes" system on which the western "five" insist, is to preserve the positions of the West and of South African racists in Namibia with the help of puppet groupings.

The communique points out that SWAPO favours a genuinely proportional system of elections to the future constituent assembly. It is from these positions that it is ready to hold talks.

The participants in the session stated with deep disappointment the stubborn disinclination of the West to put pressure to bear on South Africa for making it accept SWAPO terms. The document stresses that the policy of the Western "five" and South Africa is the main cause of the procrastination of the Namibian problem's settlement.

The tactic of negotiations by stages put forward by the West impedes quick and effective solution of the Namibian problem, the communique points out. SWAPO believes that the convocation of another international meeting, like the Geneva conference on Rhodesia, under the aegis of the UN would be the most realistic way to that. The conference could analyse proposals of all the parties concerned in a comprehensive way.

The ministers reiterated their support for the SWAPO just struggle. They expressed solidarity with the people and the Government of Angola which is subjected to unceasing acts of aggression on the part of South Africa, and resolutely demanded that South African troops occupying part of the Angolan territory be withdrawn without delay.

UGANDAN AMBASSADOR DEPARTS AT END OF MOSCOW TOUR

PM301349 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] TASS -- E. Rusita, Ugandan ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, left Moscow on 25 April.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON STATE VISIT BY NICARAGUANS

Baybakov Meeting With Ruiz

LD051952 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1430 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 5 May (TASS) -- Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee on Planning, today received Henri Ruiz Hernandez, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and planning minister of Nicaragua. During the talks, which passed off in a warm and friendly atmosphere, questions of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Nicaragua were discussed.

Departure for Leningrad

LD051826 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 5 May, TASS -- The state delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua, led by member of the national leadership of the Sandinist Front of National Liberation, coordinator of the guiding council of the Government of National Reconstruction, Comandante of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, has left Moscow for Leningrad. The delegation is staying in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

At Vnukovo Airport, the guests were warmly seen off by member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov; member of the Politburo and the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko; member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko.

The send-off party also included Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Baybakov; the USSR Ministers Vladimir Kamentsev, Nikolay Shchelokov; Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Ties Semen Skachkov; TASS Director General Sergey Losev; Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Moscow City Council Vladimir Promyslov; the first deputies of ministers of the USSR Georgiy Kornienko, Aleksandr Nazarov, Nikolay Ogarkov; deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Karen Brutents; and other officials.

Also present to see the delegation off were diplomats of the Embassy of the Republic of Nicaragua in the USSR and representatives of the working people of the Soviet capital.

At the airport, in honour of the delegation, the state flags of the Republic of Nicaragua and the USSR were hoisted aloft, a guard of honour was lined up consisting of the three arms of the USSR Armed Forces -- the army, the air force and the navy. The orchestra played the national anthems of the two countries.

Tikhonov and Ortega reviewed the guard of honour. The solemn ceremony ended in a parade of the guard of honour.

The streets and squares, passed on the way to the airport by the motorcade escorted by outriders, were decorated by the state flags of the Republic of Nicaragua and the Soviet Union, and by welcoming slogans. Muscovites greeted the delegation all along the way. On the visit of the country, the delegation is accompanied by Deputy President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Aleksey Vatchenko, USSR Ambassador to the Republic of Nicaragua German Shlyapnikov, as well as Ambassador of the Republic of Nicaragua to the USSR Jacinto Suarez Espinoza.

Activities, Leningrad Arrival

LD052324 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 5 May, TASS -- A state delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua, now on an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Soviet Government, today left Moscow for Leningrad. The delegation is headed by a member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, coordinator of the guiding council of the Government of National Reconstruction, Commandante of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra.

Before departing from Moscow the delegation had visited the Lenin Mausoleum and had laid a wreath to it. The Nicaraguan delegation had observed a minute of silence in honour of the memory of the founder of the first socialist state in the world.

Members of the delegation had also visited the exhibition of the national economic achievements of the USSR and had made a sightseeing tour of the city.

On the same day the delegation arrived in Leningrad. There they were welcomed by Grigoriy Romanov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Leningrad regional party committee; Lev Zaykov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Leningrad City Council; and other officials. The Nicaraguan delegation was also greeted by representatives of the working people of the city.

PRAVDA Report on Talks

PM051045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 82 p 1

[TASS report under general heading: "On an Official Friendly Visit"]

[Text] Soviet-Nicaraguan talks took place in the Kremlin 4 May.

The talks were conducted on the Soviet side by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister; K.U. Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

On the Nicaraguan side were Commandante of the Revolution D. Ortega, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) and coordinator of the guiding council of the Government of National Reconstruction; H. Ruiz, member of the FSLN national leadership and Nicaraguan minister of planning; R. Nunes, secretary of the FSLN national leadership; and Nicaraguan Foreign Minister M. d'Escoto.

During the talks, which passed in a friendly, cordial atmosphere, questions of bilateral relations between the USSR and Nicaragua were examined along with topical questions of the international situation.

L.I. Brezhnev and D. Ortega expressed satisfaction at the successful development of relations between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Nicaragua -- relations based on the principles of equality, mutual respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. The sides expressed their mutual desire to continue efforts to further develop these relations for the benefit of the peoples of the USSR and Nicaragua.

L.I. Brezhnev briefed the Nicaraguan delegation on the course of the implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions in the Soviet Union and on the USSR's achievements in the development of the economy, science and culture. This year, L.I. Brezhnev said, this work is taking place under the sign of a glorious jubilee: the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, which is being marked in the atmosphere of the triumph of the Leninist nationalities policy and friendship and fraternity among the peoples of the Soviet Union.

D. Ortega spoke of the development of the revolutionary process in Nicaragua, the activity of the FSLN and the Government of National Reconstruction in consolidating the gains of the Sandinist people's revolution and the social transformations which are taking place in the country.

Discussing international questions, both sides expressed serious concern about the continuing growth in tension in the world and the dangerous situation which has arisen in certain regions thereof, chiefly as a result of the desire of U.S. imperialist circles to wreck the established correlation of forces in the world with a view to attaining military superiority, to undermine the positions of world socialism and to strike a blow at the gains of the national liberation movement.

L.I. Brezhnev briefed D. Ortega on the Soviet Union's practical steps and initiatives aimed at implementing the peace program for the eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress. He stressed that in the existing international situation the Soviet Union, firmly rebuffing imperialism's intrigues, its military preparations and its whipping up of an atmosphere of fear everywhere, consistently follows a line of improving the international situation and ensuring lasting peace and fruitful cooperation between states.

The Nicaraguan side expressed complete support for the Soviet Union's efforts to curb the arms race and strengthen universal peace and security.

During an exchange of opinions on the question of the situation in Central America, the Soviet side expressed complete support for the Nicaraguan Government's peace-loving proposals aimed at normalizing the situation in the region. Washington, L.I. Brezhnev stressed, still thinks in terms of imperial American colonialism. Nicaragua, which has become one of the main targets of U.S. provocations and attacks, has seen for itself what this is doing to the Latin American peoples. A fierce campaign of hostility is also being waged against other states in the region.

The imperialist nature of Washington's policy toward Latin American countries has once again been vivdly confirmed in connection with the Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

Both sides resolutely condemned U.S. threats against Nicaragua, Cuba and other Latin American states and U.S. interference in El Salvador's affairs and declared their solidarity with patriotic and democratic forces in Latin America.

Taking part in the talks were:

On the Soviet side -- A.M. Aleksandrov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Commitee; L.M. Zamyatin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; G.M. Korniyenko, member of the CPSU Central Commitee and USSR first deputy foreign minister; K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; V.N. Kazimirov, chief of a USSR Foreign Ministry department; and G.Ye. Shlyapnikov, USSR ambassador to Nicaragua;

On the Nicaraguan side -- Lea Guido, member of the Sandinist assembly and minister of health; Joaquin Cuadra Lacayo, member of the Sandinist assembly and deputy defense minister; Rene Vivas Lugo, member of the Sandinist assemlby and deputy minister of the interior; Lucio Jimenez, member of the Sandinist assembly and secretary general of the Sandinist working people's trade union center; Edgardo Garcia, member of the Sandinist assembly and secreaty general of the Association of Agricultural Workers; Julio Ramos Arguello, member of the Sandinist assembly; Manuel Rivas Vallesillo, member of the Sandinist assembly; Salvador Mallorca, deputy minister of agricultural development and agrarian reform; Luis Enrique Figueroa, deputy minister of planning; and Jacinto Suarez Espinoza, member of the Sandinist assembly and Nicaraguan ambassador to the USSR.

On the same day the Nicaraguan comrades laid a wresath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier near the Kremlin Wall. They honored the memory of Soviet servicemen who gave their lives in the struggle against fascism, for the sake of world peace. The delegation visited the museum of V.I. Lenin's office and apartment in the Kremlin and saw the sights of the Kremlin.

U.S. PREPARING 'PROVOCATIONS' IN LATIN AMERICA

LD050208 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1815 GMT 4 May 82

[Nikolay Agayants commentary]

[Text] The Pentagon's brass hats are clearly (?restless). For a whole month now in various corners of the world they have been conducting their provocative war games on land and sea and in the air. This impudent muscle-flexing is aimed at intimidating the governments of those states who refuse to take their lead from the White House's militarist policies or to restore to Washington the highly dubious role of world policeman. And now American naval maneuvers under the codename Ocean Venture-82 are taking place in the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico -- in the direct vicinity of the island of freedom -- in which 60 warships, including 2 aircraft carriers, 350 planes, including 160 B-52 bombers, and approximately 45,000 servicemen are taking part. The United States' dangerous militarist intrigues reached their zenith when a detachment of Marines were landed at Guatanamo, Cuban territory usurped by the Yankees. Methods of defending the coastline from an incursion by a mythical opponent were devised during this operation. What is Souththese Marines were transported from North Carolina to the zone of the maneuvers in powerful C-141 Starlifter transport planes, the very planes that Washington intends to make available to Britain for the creation of an air bridge between Ascension Island and the South Atlantic.

It is quite obvious that with the Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Falkland -- Malvinas -- Islands becoming more aggravated, the United States is stepping up tension in the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico, advancing force as its main argument in relations with neighboring countries situated south of the Rio Grande.

The U.S. return to its big stick policies and gunboat diplomacy is evoking indignation and irate condemnation from the populations of the states in that part of the world. For example, in the Cuban town of Guantanamo mass meetings protested the Reagan administration's aggressive course.

One cannot but be alarmed at the fact that the United States' latest armed blackmail against Cuba is taking place as official Washington steps up its anti-Cuban and anti-Nicaraguan campaign. All these events and the Ocean Venture-82 maneuvers can be seen as nothing but another step by the Pentagon in preparing armed provocations against the sovereign states in the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON MEXICAN-SOVIET CONTACTS

PM041539 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 82 p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "On the USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation's Visit to Mexico"]

[Text] Mexico City, 28 Apr -- A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by deputy G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, was in the United Mexican States 21 through 27 April 1982 at the invitation of the Chamber of Deputies of that country's congress. The delegation comprised Deputies A.M. Aleksandrov, P.P. Anisimov, M.S. Samatova, Kh. A. Sultanov and N.F. Tatarchuk.

In the republic's capital the delegation laid a wreath at the monument to Mexico's heroes.

The delegation was received by President Jose Lopez Portillo of Mexico. The president was handed a personal message from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, emphasizing that the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the USSR and Mexico are continuing to develop successfully, assuming an increasingly stable and multifaceted nature. The message expressed the Soviet Union's readiness to continue actively promoting the continued strengthening and deepening of these relations for the good of both peoples and in the interests of world peace. During the talks, which were held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on a number of urgent international problems and the prospects for the development of Soviet-Mexican relations.

The Soviet parliamentarians had meetings and talks with L.M. Farias, chairman of the Chamber of Deputies Standing Commission; A. Sobarzo Loaiza, chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission; and other leaders and members of the national congress. They familiarized themselves with the activity of the country's supreme legislative organ and also with the viewpoints of Mexican parliamentarians on various international problems.

The delegation met with Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda and Deputy Government Secretary Gonzalez Guevara and was informed of the most important aspects of the country's present-day life and the Mexican Government's domestic and foreign policy.

In addition to Mexico City, the delegation visited the petroleum-producing regions in Campeche State, the country's historic sites and the tourist center of Cancun. The delegation members were affored an opportunity to familiarize themselves with various aspects of the life of the Mexican people. The Soviet people's emissaries were everywhere given a warm and cordial welcome.

During the talks with Mexican parliamentarians and statesmen the USSR Supreme Soviet deputies informed them of the main directions of the USSR's domestic and foreign policy, the Soviet state's struggle for peace and the Soviet people's work to fulfill the impressive program of their country's socioeconomic development defined by the 26th CPSU Congress and USSR Supreme Soviet decisions.

Expressing serious concern at the present exacerbation of the international situation and the presence of conflict situations posing a threat to peace in various regions, including Europe, Central America and the Caribbean, the two sides resolutely advocated the need for a realistic and constructive approach to disputed international problems and their resolution by peaceful means, through negotiations.

The Mexican parliamentarians noted the significance of the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal "To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World," calling for a doubling of efforts with a view to averting the threat of nuclear war, and they informed the Soviet parliamentarians of the Mexican National Congress' appeal of 31 December 1981 containing an appeal to the world's governments and parliaments and to world public opinion to help ensure world peace and to end the arms race.

For its part, the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation spoke of the Soviet Union's new peace-loving foreign policy inititives, noted that the increase in Mexico's role and prestige in the international arena is one of the factors positively influencing the development of the international situation and emphasized the importance of expanding Soviet-Mexican cooperation in foreign policy affairs in the interests of strengthening peace.

Both countries' parliamentarians stated with great satisfaction that Soviet-Mexican relations, founded on the principles of respect for sovereignty, equality, mutual trust, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and mutually advantageous cooperation, are developing fruitfully in the political, trade, economic, cultural and other spheres. They advocated the further broadening of contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Mexican National Congress, which make a useful contribution to the cause of mutual understanding, friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation expressed cordial gratitude for the cordiality and hospitality shown it on Mexican soil.

PROCURATOR GENERAL URGES STRICT LAW ENFORCEMENT

PM051431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by USSR Procurator General A. Rekunkov: "Dictated by the Norms of Law"]

[Text] The time in which we live is full of large-scale matters. The Soviet people are working intensively to fulfill the tasks set by the 26th party congress. The country's achievements are made up from the daily efforts of each production collective and each Soviet working person. It is the vital concern of the law enforcement organs to stand guard over the state's interests and the individual's rights.

The authority of Soviet laws is high. They express the working people's will and the Soviet people's conviction that in the conditions of our system legality and justice must always triumph. The role of law in economic activity is especially growing, for the foundation for the successful resolution of many social and ideological tasks is laid in economics.

The Soviet citizens' just indignation is provoked by cases when the products of their own hands are spoiled, wasted uselessly or pilfered by dishonest people. It is known, for example, that livestock numbers are declining on sovkhozes and kolkhozes in certain regions of the country as a result of fodder shortage. Yet thousands of tons of fodder are sometimes lost as a result of negligent and irresponsible storage. Losses from mismanagement, wastefulness, violations of financial and state discipline and various mercenary abuses affect efficient social production and slow up the process of raising the people's well-being.

Where do the reasons for this situation lie? Why in any particular case does the warning mechanism not work? There are many different organs engaged in preventing lawbreaking in the economy. It is the direct duty of economic leaders, the control and auditing apparatuses, the legal services, the labor collectives, public organizations and law enforcement organs.

The opinion can often be heard that the main reason lies in the leniency of our laws. In actual fact there is a sufficient number of legal norms, including strict ones too, designed to ensure the necessary order in production. The impression of the law's "weakness" arises when they are not applied and offenders escape liability.

At the request of the procuracy of Balashovskiy Rayon, Saratovskaya Oblast, the administration of the "oblremstroysbyt" trust carried out inspections on two occasions in the No 4 repair and construction administration, but "did not find" serious violations. But when control and auditing administration personnel set to work, it became clear that the warning signs received by the procuracy still held good: Large-scale embezzlements and distortions of up to R100,000 were revealed in the administration. The guilty parties -- repair and construction administration chief V. Kremenchugskiy and several other personnel, were sentenced to imprisonment. The leaders of "oblremstroysbyt" were also punished. A very similar sort of case happened in the Rostov No 1 canteen trust where because of lack of monitoring and a formal attitude to matters on the part of certain leaders, they got away for a long time with deception and swindling. Criminal proceedings were instituted against the guilty only after intervention by the procuracy.

It was noted at the 26th party congress that many good laws have been adopted in our country, but now it is a matter of executing them precisely and strictly. For all laws only come to life when they are being implemented -- implemented by everybody everywhere. For example, what provides the opportunity for slackers, absentees, drunkards and other disrupters of production to transfer from enterprise to enterprise, and what do they count on more often than not? They go wherever they can allow themselves to take no account of the compulsory norms of behavior binding on everybody and at the same time obtain far more than they have earned.

There are, unfortunately, production leaders who virtually pay for the idleness of these people at the state's expense, conceal absenteeism and shoddy work and do not call people to order for drunkenness and pilfering. Here they refer to "production interests" and the "cadre shortage." A perfectly obvious violation of legality! Production and the state suffer only harm, and the problem of cadre shortage cannot be solved in this way.

By no means is the material loss exacted in the state's favor in all cases from those who caused it by their negligence and unconscientious attitude to official duties. And here more often than not the law can do nothing. Simply the officials who, by virtue of their office, ought to have taken the necessary measures quite often do not fulfill their direct duties. Such unprincipledness costs the state many millions of rubles a year.

And it is not just a matter of material losses. The pernicious practice of writing off losses at production's expense -- losses caused by poor organization and lack of concern, negligence and even abuse -- has a harmful influence on citizens and gives rise to an indifferent and sometimes even a negligent attitude to public property. In our opinion it is precisely this attitude which to a large extent determined the tenacity of manifestations of the private property psychology and serves as a nutrient for parasitical desires and encroachments on the peoples well-being.

Ministry and department control and auditing apparatuses and enterprise and organization legal services are called on to ensure legality in economic activity. However, narrow departmental considerations and a reluctance to "wash dirty linen in public" often have a negative influence on their work.

It is typical that out of the overall number of cases examined in court on making good losses caused to the state, only 5 percent were brought at the initiative of the enterprises themselves. Almost all such actions are now brought by procurators. In the last 10 years they have quadrupled. Of course, procurators will continue to actively defend state interests, but to put it bluntly the situation cannot be changed merely by their efforts. Wherever the departmental apparatus occupied the position of a detached onlooker, wherever negligent and dishonest people get away with things, it is difficult to achieve success either in economic activity or in educational work.

Violations of the principles of selection of cadres for posts involving material responsibility make the struggle against embezzlement more difficult. People are sometimes accepted for work who have sullied themselves by dishonorable actions or been sentenced for embezzlement, bribery and other mercenary abuses. All this can only be seen as direct connivance at embezzlement. As is known, the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution "On Measures To Improve Control and Auditing Work in Ministries, Departments and other Administrative Organs." The USSR Procuracy, for its part, has set its workers and investigation apparatus the task of taking the necessary measures, including instituting criminal proceedings against those whose negligence or unconscientiousness has helped to cause harm to the state.

Unfortunately, even intradepartmental monitoring organs do not always occupy a principled position in the struggle against mismanagement and violations of state discipline. The energy sector supervision organs, for example, quite often without any reason releases enterprises and organizations which allow energy consumption over and above the limit from the payment of fines. Last year alone tens of millions of rubles failed to be exacted for these violations. But if the law is not applied, it loses its preventive force. For it is precisely strict demand which is the necessary condition for turning discipline into a reality.

The lack of activity on the part of economic leaders and monitoring apparatuses sometimes has other roots too. To put it bluntly, this means the tendency of certain officials to obtain various kinds of "gifts." Voluntarily or not they ultimately fall into the net skillfully spread by swindlers and embezzlers. In this respect the criminal case about embezzlements in the Pskov city fuel sales department is instructive.

It all began when the "goodwill" of certain leading workers in the oblast administration was insured by "gifts" acquired with state funds, and then overt machination started up -- distortions, illegal self-awarding of bonuses, withdrawal of money from the funds on the basis of fictitious documents. In the final analysis tens of thousands of rubles proved to have been embezzled. Criminal proceedings were instituted against the guilty parties -- L. Yefimov, director of the city fuel sales department, and a number of other officials, and they were sentenced by the court to various terms of imprisonment.

Bribery presents a special social danger. Recently the struggle against it has been somewhat stepped up. With the public's help bribetakers have been exposed in certain supply and trade organizations, in the system of the local and fish industries and in a number of VUZes and medical establishments. In many cases close ties were revealed between bribetakers, swindlers and embezzlers of state funds. The money used for the bribes was more often than not obtained by embezzlement, distortion of figures, deception of clients and other machinations.

The Control and Auditing Administration of the Georgian SSR Finance Ministry proved to be infected with bribery. This main organ of financial control had effectively opted out of the struggle against preserving socialist property. And it is not surprising, since the bribetakers were headed by the chief of the Control and Auditing Administration and the former finance minister, who were arrested and had criminal proceedings instituted against them.

Extortionists, as a rule, try to create an atmosphere of mutual guarantee around themselves. The special social danger of bribetakers forces us to use the strictest penalties against them. There must be no leniency here. Former USSR Deputy Minister of the Fish Industry Rytov was convicted of this kind of crime and sentenced to the supreme penalty by the USSR Supreme Court, and the sentence has been carried out. An investigation is being made into a number of responsible employees of the aforementioned departments.

How do embezzlement, distortion, deception and other similar kinds of violation of legality become possible? In particular, it appears, from underrating social influence on people inclined toward confusing their own pocket with the state's. Take, for example, the situation in trade where abuses are still rife. You cannot help thinking: Why do the honest salesmen not speak out strongly against the robbers? After all, they are in the majority. Embezzlements are frequent in railroad transportation, in construction and agriculture. There, the administration, the labor collectives and the independent public organizations, too, can and must make their point. If these tremendous forces were brought into operation they would become an insuperable barrier in the way of those who are trying to live at the state's expense.

We are still coming across disgraceful instances when indifferent and even light-fingered people emerge even among those whom society has trusted to watch over order in trade and the services sphere. Instead of exposing machinations, they shield the guilty and make use of their position as controller for their own selfish purposes. The 17th trade union congress noted with great acuteness that social control must be more effective, not superficial and impartial.

The USSR Procuracy sees its task, acting in constant contact with the departmental and people's control organs and with public-spirited activists, as intensifying supervision of the observance of legality in the economy, ensuring careful and comprehensive investigation of criminal cases and instituting proceedings against the guilty and their accomplices and disallowing any leniency.

Experience of public life makes it necessary to intensify the struggle against any kind of parasitical elements, drunkards and hooligans whose antisocial behavior goes against our way of life and the norms of Soviet law. However, we have still not yet managed to achieve a situation where these norms are applied actively and consistently everywhere.

Working people report cases when spongers and people living on unearned income manage to avoid control on the part of the state and society, when workers in the militia and the procuracy display patience toward hooligans and other violators of public order and when some crimes remain undiscovered and the criminals unpunished.

The tasks of the law enforcement organs are multifarious and responsible. By suppressing and preventing crimes and any antisocial manifestations which hinder our progress, they help the party strengthen state discipline and raise labor productivity and promote the maintenance of a healthy moral climate as one of the foundations of the socialist way of life.

In order to count on the help and support of citizens and to assert the firm authority of the law, it is incumbent on us consistently to implement the principle: everyone is equal before the law. It firmly protects the rights of the individual, but crime must be answered for regardless of rank. The prosecutor's supervision is one of the effective guarantees for ensuring these constitutional rights, and we are trying to ensure that there is no divergence between word and deed.

PRAVDA REPORTS CASE OF HOUSING FRAUD IN IVANOVO

PM050819 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 82 p 3

[Unattributed report under the rubric "After Verification": "It Serves Them Right"]

[Text] V. Klyuyev, first secretary of the Ivanovskiy CPSU Obkom, has informed the editors of measures taken in connection with a letter from a group of employees of the planning and estimating office of the oblispolkom trade administration.

Several years ago the leaders of the Dzerzhinskiy spinning and weaving factory in Ivanovo proposed that a group of engineers of a former branch of the No 6 planning institute of the USSR Construction Ministry carry out a survey [privyazka] for an apartment building on a site that had been set aside. The team of "moonlighters" was headed by Karpeyev, chief engineer of the branch. They were promised a tidy reward for their work, and they at once began seeking roundabout ways to obtain "their" money.

They involved many specialists who were acquaintances in this. Thus, Karpeyev's wife easily instigated Morozova, chief of the oblast trade administration's planning and estimating office, to undertake a profitable business. It was not out of the goodness of her heart that the latter agreed to oblige her colleague, the chief of one of the sections. She had her own reason, for the enterprise leaders were really generous in rewarding services rendered the factory: They illegally granted the Morozov and Karpeyev families apartments with a larger area in the new building, although they had no right to them. And Morozova did not become flustered in her post: She hired nonexistent people, drew their wages and spent the money on who knows what.

What, then, was the outcome of such an "enterprise"?

For taking bribes in the form of the illegal acquisiton of apartments and for abusing their official position Morozova and Karpeyev, who had previously been dismissed from their posts, have been expelled from the ranks of the CPSU and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment with confiscation of their property. Abramycheva, former engineer of the planning and estimating office, has been expelled from the party and given a suspended jail sentence. Criminal proceedings have been taken against Malinovskaya, senior electrical engineer of the same organization.

Factory director Chernov, his deputy Kashtanov, former deputy director Nakhlas and former plant trade union committee chairman Skvortsova violated staff-financial discipline and the established procedure for distributing housing. They have all incurred strict party penalties. Party proceedings have been taken against Karpeyeva, former section chief of the planning and estimating office, and Zaytsev, former manager of the branch of the No 6 planing institute. A. Inogenov, chief of the oblispolkom trade administration, has been reprimanded for failing to control the work of a subordinate subdivision.

Ivanovo CPSU Gorkom and Frunzenskiy and Oktyabrskiy Raykoms have taken steps to increase the accountability of local enterprise and establishment leaders for the strict observance of party and state disciplone.

ADVANTAGES, SAFETY OF ATOMIC POWER DISCUSSED

LD050124 Moscow TASS in English 1613 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 4 May, TASS -- "There has been no failure at an atomic power plant in the world whose consequences were dangerous to the population," Andranik Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Use of Atomic Energy, has told a TASS correspondent. "Radioactivity at atomic power plants is even considerably lower than the concentrations allowed by medical norms. At the same time, discharges of sulphur dioxide and ash at modern thermal power plants are harmful and radioactive to a certain degree."

"I am often asked," Andranik Petrosyants said, "if there are failures at atomic power plants. They happen, of course, but as a rule, troubles happen to thermomechanical and electrotechnical equipment, rather than to a nuclear reactor: It is a calmly operating mechanism in which there are no quickly rotating parts. Mechanisms of the turbogenerator hall of an atomic power plant, from the viewpoint of radiation consequences, do not pose any danger. Paradoxical as it might seem, the number of accidents in atomic power engineering is much less than even in the textile or light industries," the committee chairman pointed out. "At the beginning of the development of the Soviet atomic industry we built a special sanatorium in Sochi to treat possible occupational diseases. And what do you think? It was vacant for a long time, and we had to alter its type."

Andranik Petrosyants singled out as advantages of atomic engineering the high calorific value of nuclear fuel. 260 atomic power plants with an aggregate capacity of 160 million kw are now operating in the world. 30 units with an aggregate capacity of 16 million kw have been installed at atomic power plants in the Soviet Union. "At the present stage of its development, the atomic engineering is not only ecologically competitive compared with other methods of generating electricity, but is also superior to them by such indicators as efficiency, reliability, safety and lower effect on the environment," the committee chairman said.

ECONOMIST VIEWS IMPACT OF WESTERN CRISES ON USSR

PM051423 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 18, 1 May 82 p 31

[Doctor of Economic Sciences Prof Valentin Mikhaylovich Kudrov's answer to reader's letter: "Conversation With a Reader"]

[Text] In my view economic crises in the West cannot fail to have an effect on the Soviet economy. But I cannot imagine how strong that effect may be. In any case, I think we suffer less damage than the capitalist economy. I would like to hear an expert's opinion on this subject. [Signed] S. Ivashov, Tashkent.

You are right, Comrade Ivashov: There is an effect on our economy. A negative effect, of course. It is exerted via foreign trade (I have in mind, particularly, the rising costs of goods we import) and also via industrial, scientific and technical cooperation. As you know, we were forced to increase prices for coffee and imported furniture, for instance. This was not least because there had been a sharp increase in world prices for these goods, which led to a considerable gap between world prices and our domestic retail prices. But this process is a complex one. Thus the increase in world prices for our export goods leads to an increase in foreign currency revenue. Western propaganda exaggerates the extent of the effect of capitalism's crises on the Soviet economy. And, of course, it does not write about how our socialist state is capable of minimizing the economic and social damage caused by this effect and by all kinds of political acts by the West. Yet that is how things stand.

It is well known that prices for basic food products, industrial goods and services have been stable for a long time in our country. They are not subject to the inflationary leaps which constantly undermine the purchasing power of the population in developed capitalist states and developing states. And, of course, they cannot be compared with them.

Thus, for instance, in the seventies the cost of a kilogram of bread increased 40 percent in the United States, 130 percent in Japan, 100 percent in the FRG, and 170 percent in France, while retail prices for a kilogram of beef in those countries increased 100-300 percent, and for potatoes -- 100-200 percent. And the price increases were due not only to internal sources of inflation, but to external ones too, such as the rise in world prices, currency instability and the financial speculations of banking and industrial monopolies.

Our domestic market is reliably protected against the inflationary effects of world capitalist market forces by the foreign trade monopoly. And not only by that. The socialist state, by implementing a policy of restructuring wholesale prices and regulating wage rates, increases its citizens' real income in a planned way. Thus during the 11th 5-Year Plan per capita income will increase in our country by 16.5 percent, and in the current year it will increase 2.1 percent. It is also important that despite the growth in world prices, the USSR's foreign trade balance as a whole is in credit, which in itself limits the effects of external factors on the dynamics of our national economy. Even in those cases where we have deficits in trade exchanges with a number of Western countries, they have virtually no effect on the development of the Soviet economy, not to mention the fact that foreign trade turnover accounts for a considerably smaller proportion of the overall volume of the annual end product in our country than in the leading capitalist countries. Of course, all this does not relieve us of the need to step up production and increase exports of competitive products, all the more so at present when a renewal of the production apparatus is taking place everywhere and the proportion of industrial exports and deliveries of machines and equipment in the international trade turnover is growing. In this respect, the USSR has a huge export potential which promises a considerable currency gain in the future. After all, in terms of volume of machinebuilding output the USSR has already drawn close to the United States.

You are quite right, Comrade Ivashov, to believe that the negative effects of the crisis of the capitalist economy on our own economy are less than the damage suffered by the capitalist economy itself. And this is true not only of small countries, but even of the most powerful ones. I recently returned from a trip to the United States where I saw the consequences of the crisis which has struck the richest Western country. Industrial production is falling constantly. The operating load of production capacities in manufacturing industry had sunk to a record low of 70 percent by this spring. There is a growing wave of bankruptcies among industrial and commercial firms. In 1981, 45 percent more companies collapsed than in 1980. The measures adopted by the government to make credit more expensive (the raising of bank rates) with a view to combating inflation have led to a fall in investments and the further curtailment of output. In spite of this, prices are rising and are "eroding" the entire increase in nominal wages. As a result industrial workers' real income is falling: In 1980 it fell by 5.8 percent, and in 1981 by another 2 percent.

Many American economists are expecting the U.S. economy to begin emerging from the critical phase by this summer. But according to the administration's latest prognosis the increase in GNP in 1982 will be only 0.2 percent (it was 0.1 percent in 1981), while at first they had been counting on a 4.2 percent growth. In the current fiscal year it is planned to reduce expenditures on social needs by $40 billion. Duty has been imposed on gas and certain other goods and appropriations to states and local organs of power for the maintenance and development of municipal services, roads and other parts of the infrastructure are being cut. But the "economy" measures do not affect the military budget at all. Do not think, Comrade Ivashov, that I am gloating as I say this. Nobody in the Soviet Union has an interest in deepening the crisis or increasing the difficulties in the U.S. economy. The economies of the two major countries have complex structures which have grown up objectively and are complementary in many respects. I am convinced that it is in the interests of both countries to put an end as quickly as possible to the deterioration -- through no fault of ours -- in relations between the USSR and the United States and to return to the path of trust and mutually advantageous cooperation. Many Americans, for their part, told me that the United States cannot, in their opinion, have an interest in our countries' economic difficulties. If that approach were to prevail in top Washington circles, I think, Comrade Ivashov, that everyone would gain.

MINISTER OF GAS INDUSTRY VISITS AZERBAIJAN

WA241435 Moscow BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 27 Mar 82 p 1

[AZERINFORM dispatch: "Comrade V.A. Dinkov's Stay in Azerbaijan"]

[Text] From 22 through 26 March, USSR Minister of Gas Industry Comrade V.A. Dinkov was in our republic. He met the managers of the Kaspmorneftegazprom VPO [all-union industrial association], the petroleum and gas extracting and drilling associations and administrations, construction, repair and other enterprises and scientific-research and planning and designing organizations and became acquainted with the condition of offshore petroleum and gas extraction and geological-prospecting and drilling operations in the Caspian.

Comrade Dinkov visited the association for the extraction of petroleum and gas imeni 22nd CPSU Congress, the petroleum and gas extracting administrations imeni Serbrovskiy, imeni N. Narimanov and at Ploshchad imeni 28 Aprelya and the Baky and Kaspmorneft floating drilling rigs and visited the construction site for installing deep-sea stationary platforms and the assembly of modules, the bakgazoapparat plant and a number of other enterprises and projects in the branch, where a thoroughgoing business-like exchange of opinions took place. The minister expressed proposals and made concrete recommendations for improving their activity, had discussions with the leading figures in production and with specialists and asked about the workers' working and living conditions.

V.A. Dinkov also visited the VNIPIgaz and Gipromorneftegas branch institutes, and the Azerbaijan Institute of Petroleum and Chemistry imeni M. Azizbekov, and became acquainted with the state of scientific-research and planning and designing developments dealing with the problems of petroleum and gas extraction, drilling, transporting and processing of output, equipping and assimilating deep-sea bodies of water and the training of specialists and scientific personnel.

At a conference of the party and economic activists of the Kaspmorneftegazprom VPO, in which the participants included a large group of managers and specialists from union-level main administrations, associations and scientific organizations, there was a detailed discussion of questions involving the further development of petroleum and gas extraction at the Caspian Sea deposits and the rendering of practical assistance to those engaged in offshore petroleum and gas extraction; mention was also made of the availability of large potential opportunities and reserves for raising the level of petroleum and gas extraction in the association. An indication was made of the need to concentrate efforts and means in the most important areas, the need to accelerate the assimilation and development of the new deposits, to increase the volume and improve the technical-economic indicators of drilling operations and to improve the technological processes of petroleum and gas extraction and drilling.

On 25 March there was a discussion between candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan Comrade G.A. Aliyev and V.A. Dinkov. Comrade Dinkov shared his impressions of his visit in the republic and commented on the successes achieved. During the discussion, there was consideration of the prospects for developing petroleum and gas extraction in the sea, questions concerning the technical reequipping and provision of modern means of offshore petroleum and gas extraction to enterprises of the Kaspmorneftegazprom VPO and mention of ways to achieve a further increase in the effectiveness of production and the quality of the work.

Together with Comrade Dinkov, the branch enterprises were visited by Chairman of the AzSSR Council of Ministers G.N. Seidov, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan K.M. Bagirov, First Deputy Chairman of the AzSSR Council of Ministers S.B. Tatliyev, USSR First Deputy Minister of Gas Industry Yu.V. Zaytsev, USSR Deputy Minister of Gas Industry T.G. Vekilov and Chief of the Kaspmorneftegazprom VPO K.A. Abasov.

CSA REPORTS STATISTICS ON SPRING FIELDWORK

LD052306 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] The Central Statistical Administration of the USSR today published data on the progress of sowing in kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Various spring crops currently occupy a total of 40.5 million hectares. Sowing rates rose noticeably over the past week.

There has been cool weather, with scattered rainfall in most of the European area of the country. However, the majority of farms were able to organize highly efficient machinery work, even in these conditions. An especially high amount of work was carried out at the end of April and beginning of May in Orenburgskaya, Volgogradskaya and Saratovskaya Oblasts and in Bashkirskaya ASSR. Mass sowing is now in progress in the Central Chernozem oblasts, in the mid-Volga and in the Non-Chernozem. Farms in Ryazanskaya, Tambovskaya and Volgogradskaya Oblasts and in the Ukraine have started sowing buckwheat. Corn for grain occupies over 1 million hectares in the southern part of the country. Farmers have started tending the sown cotton and sugar beet areas.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS LATE APRIL SOWING PROGRESS

PM051157 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 2

[Unattributed agricultural review: "Much Remains To Be Done"]

[Text] According to USSR Central Statistical Administration figures, as of Monday 26 April spring crops had been sown on 24.4 million hectares in the country, including grain and pulse crops (without corn) on 12.6 million hectares. Cotton covers 3.1 million, sugar beet 1.6 million, sunflowers 862,000, flax 91,000, potatoes 375,000 and vegetables 437,000 hectares.

Spring is giving the arable farmers a serious test. It is not allowing them to show themselves at full strength. In the previous review, a week ago, we wrote that with the advent of the warm weather a sharp acceleration of the sowing campaign tempo was expected. So far this is not happening. During the week, spring crops were sown on 5.8 million hectares in the country. That is actually 1.2 million hectares less than in the previous 7 days. Throughout the entire country, the tempo is slower than last year, but at the same time it is faster than in 1980 or 1979. Yet in the RSFSR as of 26 April spring crops had been sown on 6.8 million hectares, which is 156,000 hectares more than by the same time last year.

Matters have been complicated by the rain which has fallen on the country's European territory in the past 4-7 days and can be currently observed there. The average precipitation was 11-30mm and in some places up to 55mm. That is why the sowing work from our western borders to the Urals was performed unevenly, in islands, so to speak. The weather was cool in the Baltic republics, Belorussia and Moldavia.

This weather, incidentally, is favoring winter crops. Specialists note that even those plants which survived the winter only with difficulty are now gaining strength and developing well. In Moldavia, the majority of oblasts of the Ukraine, in the North Caucasus, Volgogradskaya Oblast and south Saratovskaya Oblast winter crops have reached the stem extension stage 5-7 days earlier than the annual average.

Nonetheless, the arable farmers of these regions realize that delay can now put the farms in a very difficult position later, for the periods for sowing various crops will coincide and the load on equipment and manpower will naturally increase substantially. The experience of previous years shows that when work is "compressed" in this way its quality sometimes suffers. That is why the farms are now seeking to make full use of every opportunity to carry out the sowing, even below strength and not along the entire front.

As of 26 April spring crops in the Ukraine had been sown on an area of 8.8 million hectares. Sugar beet had been sown on 1.3 million and corn on 164,000 hectares. Potatoes have been planted on 204,000 and vegetables on 167,000 hectares.

The weather is favoring the arable farmer in the oblasts of the lower Volga Region. During the week the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Volgogradskaya Oblast sowed spring crops on 538,000 hectares, and in all these crops have been sown on 1.1 million of the 3.6 million hectares earmarked for them.

Field work is gradually gathering tempo in the Non-Chernozem. Spring crops here have been sown on 522,000 hectates. That is still not much, but it is more than a year ago, and the traditional best periods have not yet passed.

As of today the arable farmers of Bryanskaya, Ryazanskaya and Tulskaya Oblasts have sown more than the others in the Central Region. The farms of Kostromskaya, Novgordodskaya and Ivanovskaya Oblasts have begun sowing work.

The press recently published the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution "On the Comprehensive Development of Agriculture in the Regions of Siberia, the Far East, and Kurganskaya Oblast." It outlines in particular an all-around program for enhancing arable farming and stockraising efficiency in this zone.

Locally it is now believed, absolutely correctly, that the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution begins on this Year's spring fields. And reports reaching the editorial office attest that the farmers' springtime, pre-May Day morale is high and they are fully determined to carry out the field work within the optimum deadlines. Sowing is still ahead, but the struggle for moisture is already underway.

The Omskaya Oblast arable farmers are working on moisture retention on their 3d million hectares. In 24 hours the machine operators perform this work over an area of about 300,000 hectares.

A rapid tempo of presowing tillage of the soil has been noted in Latayskiy Kray and Novosibirskaya Oblast.

The Kazakhstan farmers, for whom the annual sale of 1 billion poods of grain to the state is becoming a farming norm, are seeking to scale lofty heights. In the year of the 250th anniversary of Kazakhstan's voluntary affiliation to Russia, the republic's rural workers are seeking to work on the fields in such a way as to gladden the country with a good grain harvest.

The weather has been warm in Kazakhstan throughout this week. On the virgin lands the thermometer has risen to over 20 degrees in the daytime. One of the most evil local weeds -- wild oats -- has begun to grow rapidly. And that is a good thing: An opportunity has now presented itself to clear it reliably from the fields -- which is what the farms' machine operators have been energetically doing.

Last week Kazakhstan began sowing grain and pulse crops on the 2d million hectares. But the main spring offensive on the grain fields still lies ahead.

Today all our union republics are sowing. The sowing units are working on the fields of 44 krays, oblasts and ASSR's in the RSFSR, all oblasts of the Ukraine and 8 oblasts in Kazakhstan.

The completion of the cotton sowing by Tadzhikistan, Kirgizia and Azerbaijan should be regarded as one of the week's events in the country's arable farming workshop.

The Tadzhikistan workers kept within a record time. Taking into account the instructions issued by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in Tashkent, the republic's farmers set themselves the goal of selling the state as much fine-fiber cotton as possible, primarily first- and second-grade.

In the cotton-sowing republics, shoots have quickly appeared on almost 2 million hectares. Supplementary watering [podpityvayushchiye polivy] is now being carried out there.

May Day is approaching. The large detachment of arable farmers will greet this holiday in the fields. In response to the CPSU Central Committee slogans the rural workers will develop competition still more widely for highly productive use of equipment in spring field work and for the highest end results in the year of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

COSMOS-1356 EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 5 MAY

LD051412 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 5 May, TASS -- Today the Soviet Union has launched another artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1356.

Scientific equipment is installed on board the satellite, intended for continuing space research.

The satellite has the original period of revolution of 97.6 minutes, the maximum distance -- of 632 km, and orbit inclination of 81.2 degrees.

The equipment onboard the satellite is functioning normally.

TASS REPORTS EARTH TREMOR IN AZERBAIJAN ON 3 MAY

LD031330 Moscow TASS in English 1153 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Zardob (Azerbaijan), 3 May, TASS -- An earth tremor was registered by the seismic stations of this transcaucasian republic at 8.10 Moscow time today. At its epicentre, 180 kilometres to the north-east of Zardob, a district centre, the magnitude of the tremor as estimated at 6 on a 12-point scale. No casualties and destruction are reported.

NEW TV RELAY STATION COMMISSIONED IN KAZAKHSTAN

PM031537 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 25 Apr 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Relay Station Operational"]

[Text] Kustanay -- The most remote sovkhoz in the oblast, the Bestauskiy Sovkhoz, has been brought into the zone of reliable reception of central television programs.

A relay station has come into operation here. Now, not only the virgin-land workers who live on the central farm but also the stockmen who are to be found all year round out on the steppe with their flocks can watch programs from the capital. In the major grain-producing area of Kazakhstan a comprehensive program of expanding the rural television audience is being successfully implemented.